

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 13.

NEW FEDERAL MEAT REGULATIONS

Revised After Eighteen Months' Practical Experience Under the Law

With this number of The National Provisioner appears a special supplement containing the revised meat inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture. These revised rules for the enforcement of the federal meat inspection law were issued this week by the Bureau of Animal Industry and go into effect on April 1.

Features of the revised regulations are reviewed here. For the full text the trade is referred to the special supplement. The revised regulations now announced supersede all old regulations and amendments. The rules governing federal meat inspection are now embodied in this one codified and well-arranged set of rules.

The original regulations went into effect October 1, 1906, and they were followed from time to time by additions and amendments. But the real work of revision started last May when a meeting of all the principal inspectors of the service was held at Chicago for the purpose of discussing the regulations in actual practice. This was followed from time to time by suggestions from the inspectors and by several conferences between the department officials and the "Committee to Confer with Government Officials" of the American Meat Packers' Association.

The preliminary study and work on the regulations culminated in a meeting at Washington on December 14th last, to which representatives of the packers had been invited by Secretary Wilson, and at which a rough draft of the proposed revised regulations was offered for discussion.

Packers Gave Full Co-operation.

At that time, as indeed throughout the entire series of conferences between the Department and the packers' committee, the packers gave every evidence that they have been and are loyally supporting the meat inspection law, and that it has been and is their purpose to give the law its full effect by co-operating with the Department officials in putting it into practice. The Department officials on their side, while always insisting that the letter and spirit of the law must be obeyed even to the minutest detail, have shown a disposition to not make embarrassing requirements which would be unnecessary or harassing in actual packinghouse operations.

From time to time the packers have felt that

they had just cause for complaint against some of the regulations, and when this has been the case they have laid the matter before the Department officials, with their reasons for making the suggestion. Their requests have either been granted or, where they have been declined, the reasons for refusal have been given. The attitude of fairness on the part of Department officials and the desire of the packers to co-operate with them has removed any cause for friction between the two, and the smooth working of so drastic a law is a great credit alike to both the packers and the Government.

Changes in the Regulations.

Material changes have been made in the new regulations with a view to eliminating some of the slight remaining causes for discussion between the Department and the packers, and to further assure consumers of meat products that they are getting absolutely wholesome food products, prepared under sanitary conditions.

For every change that has been made the Department has had the highest official and scientific authority. Every question has been closely and deeply studied, not only from a scientific but a practical and operating standpoint. Every phase of each regulation has been thoroughly discussed, and it is believed that the new regulations as a whole should result in equal satisfaction to the packers and to the consumers of meat food products, both in the United States and abroad.

The full official text of the revised regulations will be found in a supplement accompanying this issue of The National Provisioner. They are commended to the trade for study and appreciation. Doubtless consumers of our products already appreciate the vigorous, efficient administration of the law as it is being enforced by the Department of Agriculture.

While practically all the packers have had but little fault to find, either with the meat inspection law or the regulations for its enforcement, there have been nevertheless some objections to both, which have proceeded either from ignorance of the law itself or from a superficial study of the regulations. It should be distinctly borne in mind by packers that the meat inspection law under which they

are operating distinctly says that all meat and meat food products which go from an inspected establishment must be sound, healthful, wholesome and otherwise fit for human food, and must be prepared under sanitary conditions. The spirit of the law is contained in that announcement, and it must be remembered that this law was passed by our National Legislature, was signed by the President and must be obeyed.

The regulations for the enforcement of the law made by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Secretary Wilson and Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are but the rules laid down for packers by the observance of which their products are guaranteed to be sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food. The Department has no discretion in the matter, as some of the packers seem to think, but must so administer the law that the results intended by Congress shall be fully attained.

The law, however, does not require that more than this shall be done, and discretion as to the method of administering the law is left to the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants. It is evident, therefore, that an ideal administration of the law provides for full protection of the consumer without undue hardship upon the packer. The present Department officials have shown every evidence that they intend to administer the law on just that principle.

What Packers Should Keep in Mind.

When packers believe that some of the regulations are unnecessary they should remember that the law is a law, and that it is intended to carry out certain purposes, and that packinghouse operations must conform to these conditions. On the other hand, when there is really good cause for suggesting changes in the regulations or in the method of their enforcement, it is the duty of the packers to present their side of the case to the Department officials, who have full authority in the matter, with a view to putting the regulations upon a more practical basis. This has been done, and where changes have been made there has not been the slightest compromise upon the letter and spirit of the law.

Some few of the packers at times have not been able to understand why certain of the

regulations have been made, but these should bear in mind that every regulation has a far-reaching effect, and each must be consistent with the whole. It is not possible to apply a rule to one part of the product because of the law requiring it, and then to compromise upon another part simply for the sake of practicability.

The revised regulations just issued represent more than eighteen months' work upon the part of the Department officials and the committee from the meat packers' association, and to the credit of both it must be said that this work has been done honestly, conscientiously and thoroughly. Full agreement has not been reached; that could not be expected. But as a whole these rules are a monument to

the administrative ability of Secretary Wilson and his able assistants, and they are a pronouncement to the world that American meat food products are being produced under an inspection service which is not only rigid and severe, but is far in advance of any similar inspection which has ever been attempted.

Should Give Inspectors a Pointer.

Now, if the Department officials will only issue a very strong order to all inspectors and employes in its service that they must be courteous and dignified in their dealings with packers and their representatives, and will impress upon its inspectors and employes that the packers are the real owners of the establishments in which they are working, a potent cause for possible friction will be removed.

Features of the Revised Regulations

Among other things the new regulations provide:

That among other things upon which the promotion of an inspector or employee depends is his deportment.

That branch houses of official establishments, when such branch houses are engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and in slaughtering animals or processing meat, shall be considered a part of the inspected establishment, and products received into such branch houses or sent from them shall be subject to these regulations, and inspection shall be maintained therein.

That beef tongues, beef livers and beef tails are considered primal parts.

That when meats fall upon the floor they must be condemned or the soiled portions removed and condemned.

That portions of intestines that show evidence of infestation with esophagostoma or other nodular affections shall be condemned.

That passed primal parts of pork intended for export need not be marked with the authorized marks of inspection, but the outside containers shall bear the meat inspection stamp.

No mention is made of marking organs which have been inspected and passed.

That after June 1, 1908, the outside container of meat products intended for domestic trade (such as canned, package and wrapped goods) shall bear a label which is first to be submitted to and approved by the Department. It shall bear the inspection legend and the establishment number. Until June 1, 1908, the white inspection stamps may be used, as in the past. This, of course, does not apply to dressed meats, which are stamped in the usual way.

That the "preservative" stamp shall be placed upon the containers of all meat or

meat food products which have been prepared with preservatives.

That a meat food product that contains a substance or substances including water, *added for the purpose of adulteration*, and which lessens its food value, shall bear a label stating that such substance or substances have been added.

That saltpeter is permitted. The words "pending investigation" have been dropped.

That potato flour shall not be used in the preparation of sausage, nor shall excessive quantities of cereals or water be used.

That in carload lots shipped between inspected establishments it is provided that the car may be sealed, provided that not less than 25 per cent. of the contents of each car consists of meat or meat food products not marked "inspected and passed."

That on or before October 1, 1908, the compartments in which edible products are prepared or handled and those in which inedible products are prepared or handled shall be entirely separated, and there shall be no connection by means of pipes or otherwise between the tanks or compartments containing edible and those containing inedible products.

That for returned meats or products the inspectors in charge of establishments have authority to grant permission for entry for re-inspection.

That all inedible grease, tallow or other inedible fats intended for interstate or foreign establishments must first be denatured, or otherwise rendered unavailable for food purposes, and a shipper's certificate of the denaturing or other process must be filed with the initial carrier.

(For the full text of the regulations see the Special Supplement with this number of The National Provisioner.)

COURT HOLDS OLEO LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by a unanimous decision handed down last week, has declared the New York anti-oleomargarine law to be unconstitutional, so far as it prohibits the sale of oleomargarine under its own name.

As this law has been enforced for the past eight years or more it has not only been a violation to sell oleomargarine in any form, colored or uncolored, but it has subjected to the danger of arrest and imprisonment any hotel or restaurant keeper—even any householder—who might be found using oleo-

margarine on his table. The result has been that oleomargarine has been barred absolutely from the New York market.

This court decision does not pass on the State law directly, but the effect is the same as though it did, since the court gets at the root of the whole campaign of the butter interests against oleomargarine when it declares, in discussing the constitutional rights of a citizen, that "these constitutional principles were violated by an enactment which ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF INDUSTRY FOR THE SOLE REASON THAT IT COMPETES

WITH ANOTHER, and may reduce the price of an article of food for the human race."

The justices of the court were unanimous in this decision, and enunciated an important principle which it is not likely that the Court of Appeals would reverse were an appeal to be taken by the State, and which is likely to be accepted in other States as an important precedent in oleomargarine cases brought into court. The principle enunciated is a very general and sweeping one, and will apply to almost every piece of anti-oleomargarine legislation which has been enacted in the United States.

The opinion was handed down in the case of the State of New York vs. Archibald McAuley, and declares that it is perfectly legal to sell uncolored oleomargarine in this State, despite the provisions of the laws on which the defendant was arrested and the claim of certain officials that as oleo is in itself an imitation of butter it cannot be sold in New York. The court, in substance, says that if the law was designed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine on its own merits and not in imitation of butter, it is unconstitutional.

Details of the Test Case.

The issue arises from the case of Archibald McAuley, a New York grocer, who, on October 22, sold to a police officer of the city of New York a package of oleomargarine, representing it as such, and it being uncolored. It was sent to the analyst and found to be just what it was represented. But on the theory of certain officials that oleomargarine being an imitation of butter was prohibited by law, McAuley was arrested and later brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, on which the merits of the issue have been tested. McAuley was represented by William C. Breed and the State by Deputy Attorney General Dickheiser. The facts as narrated in the court's decree are as follows:

From these depositions it appeared that the relator at the premises No. 502 East Sixteenth street, Borough of Manhattan, in said county, did on October 22, 1907, sell, keep for sale and offer for sale an article, substance and compound, made, manufactured and produced from animal fats and animal or vegetable oils, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, to wit, the article known as oleomargarine, in violation of section 26 of the agricultural law of the State of New York. That on that day the deponent went to said premises and there met the relator and asked him whether he had any oleomargarine for sale, and the relator stated to the deponent that he had the best quality of oleomargarine, and then and there produced from a case in plain view of the deponent a small brick of white substance which was wrapped in an oiled paper, which paper was labeled "Oleomargarine"; that the relator stated that he would sell the package so marked for the sum of 20 cents, and the deponent thereupon paid to him the price asked in lawful money of the United States, and the relator thereupon delivered to the deponent the said package which was labeled oleomargarine.

There was also submitted a deposition of a chemist from which it appeared that the deponent received from the former deponent on October 22, 1907, a brick of substance wrapped in oiled paper and labeled "Oleomargarine"; that said substance was pearl white and without color; that he analyzed the said substance and found the same to be what is commonly known as "Oleomargarine"; that the same was not natural butter, nor of the

(Continued on page 28.)

THE PRODUCT OF A HOG

What the Pork Packer Does With the Carcass and Offal

In the last issue of The National Provisioner an inquirer was told, in answer to his question, what a packer does with a hog, how he disposes of the various parts of the carcass and offal. The list of standard cuts was given, the offal or meat market stuff, and the packinghouse by-products, such as guts and casings, bristles, hair, fertilizer, grease, etc.

As was then stated, there is no set rule as to the manipulation of a dressed hog; the cutting up depends on what is the most profitable method according to prices at the time. However, the following description of the standard cuts, with brief references to the method of cutting, curing and marketing, will be of general interest at this time, and may enlighten inquirers and others who contemplate embarking in the pork packing business.

American Short Cut Ham.

American short cut or S. P. (sweet pickled) ham is made all averages; the very heaviest, however, are usually skinned. The shank is cut off above the hock, so that the marrow is exposed. The cushion is faced full and the butt rounded, but not undercut on the skin side. When skinned the fat is taken off to about half an inch of the lean; the skin being left on the shank, however.

These hams are cured in pickle, and if for domestic use are smoked and thus distributed to the trade. If for export they are shipped out of pickle, not smoked, and in borax.

The short cut ham is the most satisfactory to every one concerned, and has completely eclipsed every other cut. At the present time, when lard leads, the least fat that can possibly be left on the ham the better. The skinned ham is a very desirable boiling ham, though the boneless ham, with the fat trimmed out and the skin tied on, finds much favor—in fact, most favor at the present time. Meats, however, of all kinds are unquestionably the sweeter for being cooked with the bone in.

Short Rib Middles.

Short rib middles is a standard cut, and

consists of the side meat of a hog, including back, belly and rib, with the shoulder and ham cut off; that is, a New York shoulder (which leaves the feather end of the blade in the side), and a short cut ham. The backbone is split or sawed out and the hench bone is sawed down. The tenderloin and skirting is taken out, but the belly is not trimmed. This cut is made in all averages and cured in dry salt. It is distributed over the country, principally the South. St. Louis, for instance, buys immense quantities for smoking and reshipping to customers further South.

The English short rib middle is the lighter averages cut shorter; that is, a square shoulder and long cut ham being taken off. It is trimmed square and belly strapped, cured in dry salt and packed in either salt or borax. To pass Board of Trade inspection no incision must appear in the side, otherwise it is "mutilated" and not regular.

It would be an easy matter to materially reduce the stock of short rib middles without injuring the meat, and such a thing has occurred in the past.

New York and Boston Shoulders and Calas.

New York shoulders should be made from fairly nice smooth hogs and not too heavy. The weight should not exceed 14 lbs., a 10 to 12-lb. average being the most acceptable to the trade. The shank is cut off about an inch above the knee joint. Cut from the side through the blade bone and cut off the butt square about an inch from the blade. The neck is trimmed square and the breast flap cut off. This cut is usually cured in sweet pickle, smoked, and thus distributed to the trade.

The East uses the most of this cut and quite a quantity is exported. The heavier averages and rougher meats are called regular shoulders, and are usually cured in dry salt and find a ready sale throughout the South. The New York shoulder, cut standard from good hogs and properly cured, is the leading shoulder cut, unquestionably. When

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from the "panne (next the skin)" of the hog. Such products are also to be obtained by extraction by means of heat alone, and they lose all right to the above denominations if they are afterward made to undergo a manipulation capable of modifying their natural composition or their contents of useful principles.

The second article provides that any edible fat other than butter and lard which solidifies at 15 degrees centigrade (59 Fahrenheit), and is sold pure, may be denominated "graisse" (a common name in French cooking for lard and its equivalents); but this denomination must be completed by the indication of the animal or vegetable fat from which it is extracted. Any compound of pure edible fats, solid or fluid, which itself solidifies at 15 degrees centigrade (with certain exceptions mentioned in the law of April 16, 1897), must be designated by a denomination distinguishing the compound clearly from the pure fats.

The third article prohibits retention, transportation in view of sale, offering for sale or actual selling under the denomination of "olive oil" or "nut oil" (of any kind), or oils of any other fruit or grain, with or without qualification, of any oil that is not derived exclusively from olives, nuts, fruits or grains as indicated in the denomination.

Fourth article—Denominations used in commerce to designate compounds, whether of edible fats or oils, may be accompanied by the indication of one or more of the constituents of the compound, but on condition that this complementary mention makes known exactly the proportion in which the one or more constituents named form part of the compound. Such denominations and complementary mentions must be printed in the same type.

Fifth article—It is forbidden to persons engaged in the commerce of oils to place on their labels, marks, bills and receipts, commercial paper, recipients and packages such indications as "Proprietor at —," "oil grower at —," "trader at —," or "merchant at —," followed by the name of a region or locality in which they possess neither property, cultivation, nor commercial or industrial establishments.

Sixth article—The use of any indication or sign likely to create confusion in the buyer's mind as to the origin of the products covered by the present decree whenever from agreement or use the designation of origin attributed to such products must be considered a chief cause of their sale is forbidden under all circumstances and in whatever form, particularly (1) on recipients and packages, (2) on labels, capsules, corks, seals or any other closing apparatus, (3) in commercial paper, bills and receipts, catalogues, prospectuses, prices current, signs, placards, posters and other advertisements, or in any other means of securing publicity.

Seventh article—In all establishments where commerce is made of edible fats and oils, such products offered for sale, or the recipients or packages containing them, must bear an inscription indicating in apparent letters, the denomination under which the products are sold; and such inscriptions must be made without abbreviations and so disposed as not to dissemble the denomination of the product. The inscription on the packages or recipients in which the merchandise is delivered must indicate, in apparent letters, either the net weight or the gross weight and usual tare.

Eighth article—This decree in all that concerns its articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 is to be put in execution only after a delay of three months from its promulgation. (The articles 1, 2 and 3 are already applied.)

Ninth article—The Ministers of Justice, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce are charged with the execution of the decree in all that concerns their respective administrations. These four ministers countersign the decree after the signature of the President of the Republic, and it has been inserted in the "Bulletin des Lois," so that nothing is now wanting to make its provisions a ground for legal prosecutions.

FRENCH FOOD RULES AFFECT AMERICAN OILS

An administrative decree promulgated on March 11 by the French government, relating to the composition and labelling of various food products, is likely to have a marked effect on the American trade with France in lard, beef fats and other animal fats and cottonseed oil. It appears to affect chiefly the labelling and sale of lard compounds, and of olive oil in which cottonseed or other vegetable oils are used as adulterants. The regulations are exceedingly strict and are likely to seriously affect the use of American lard and cottonseed oil in France.

The decree regulates the entire commerce in France of all edible oils and fats, both at home and for export. The regulations are based on the law of August 1, 1905, and are now in effect. Concerning the decree and its effects a Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

A few figures from the French customs statistics of 1906 (the last year published) will

show the importance of the decree to certain branches of American commerce and industry. From January 1 to December 31, 1906, the United States imported into France:

	Pounds.
Lard	6,766,560
Fats—Beef, calf, hog, mutton.....	24,671,590
Cottonseed oil.....	58,113,429

Nearly 10,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil beyond the actual imports of the year had to be drawn from American stocks on hand for the year's consumption, and this is supposed to be due, aside from soapmakers' requirements, in large measure to the use of cottonseed oil in "compound" lards and olive oils, as is also partly the case with the fats.

The first article of the new decree prohibits retention or transportation in view of sale and the putting up for sale or actual selling the following:

1—Under the name of "saindoux (lard)" of any product not exclusively derived from the adipose tissues of the hog.

2—Under the name of "saindoux pure panne" of any product not exclusively derived

TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch house of Swift & Company at Richmond, Va., has been damaged by fire.

The Ballard Leather Company's plant at Woburn, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

The plant of the Frederick Mayer Fertilizer Company at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$8,000.

The American Can Company has purchased an interest in the Sanitary Can Company, of New York, N. Y.

Interests backed by John W. Gates will, it is said, establish a large cottonseed oil mill at Port Arthur, Tex.

Frank J. Kuhn has purchased property at Pittsburg, Pa., on which he will erect a large pork packing plant.

The wool pulling department at the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at Los Angeles, Calif., has been damaged by fire.

P. Burns & Company are installing a refrigerating plant in connection with their meat market at Grand Forks, B. C.

The Henry Burkhardt Packing Company contemplates installing a cold storage plant on property recently purchased adjoining its packing plant at Dayton, O.

The Fred Eckhart Packing Company has received a permit for the erection of a new brick storage house at its plant at Fort Wayne, Ind.

It is rumored that the American Can Company is to establish a plant at Montreal, Can. About \$250,000 at first, it is said, will be expended.

The Fred Jetter Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated to engage in the general packing business with \$50,000 capital stock.

The Harris Gin Company of Troy, Ala., will install a seed crusher, oil press and four gins in its new cotton gin, replacing the one recently destroyed by fire.

The Webster Refining Company of Okmulgee, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by O. A. Lambert and N. D. Boyd of Okmulgee, and C. D. Webster of Humboldt, Kan.

The oil mill belonging to the Summit Gin and Improvement Company at Summit, Miss., together with a large quantity of oil, was destroyed last week by fire. The mill was valued at \$42,000.

The Gomprecht Diamond Brand Provision Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated by G. Gomprecht, M. Gomprecht and H. C. Gomprecht, of 16 East Ninety-sixth street. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Company has purchased a large tract of ground near its present plant at Louisville, Ky., on which the company intends to erect a large oil refining plant.

J. W. Greenhalgh Company, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to manufacture oils and greases with a capital stock of \$1,500. President and treasurer, James W. Greenhalgh, Jamaica Plain; clerk, E. A. Brodeur, of Worcester.

The Quaker Soap Company of New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Robert Martin, 69 West 102nd street, New York; J. T. Cox, 59 Court street, Brooklyn, and F. W. Meade of Jamaica, L. I.

The Hussey Brothers Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to deal in meats, poultry, etc., by E. J. Hussey and Zara Hussey, of 46 Niagara street, and W. R. Daniels, of 89 Putnam street.

The Union Slaughtering Company, of Galveston, Tex., has received a charter to operate a slaughter house. The company has a capital stock of \$15,000. E. W. Gruendler and A. L. Batjes, of Houston, and W. J. Duffey, of Galveston, are the incorporators.

The Atlas Oil and Grease Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock for the purpose of manufacturing oils, greases, soaps, etc. B. L.

Shafer, 22 West Sixtieth street, New York City; C. Shafer, 461 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, and G. Creveling, Red Bank, N. J., are the incorporators.

A BRITISH BUTCHER'S OPINION.

In a recent address at the annual banquet of the Southampton and District Master Butchers' Association, of which he has been the president for several years, Mr. Austin Gough took occasion to denounce the slanders which have been uttered against American packinghouses and American meat products and to tell his British associates something of the actual conditions as he saw them upon his visit to the United States last fall, when he was a delegate to the meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association, and made a thorough investigation of American meat plants and methods.

Among other things Mr. Gough said: "I walked through their slaughterhouses, their cold rooms, and their markets, and saw nothing that would be objected to in this country; every department testified to the methodical arrangement of a master hand. Sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness are ruling features. I walked through the canning houses, where the strictest order is observed. Girls in white uniforms have to pass an inspection to show their hands are clean and their finger-nails manicured before they are allowed to handle the meat to pack the tins.

"I came away with the impression that a certain publication was a scandalous, infamous, detestable charge made against a great and deserving industry. If any of you gentlemen are fortunate enough to attend a convention at Chicago and inspect the packinghouses, you will corroborate what I have said, and you will find that those American meat packers not only excel in the organization of their business, but also in entertaining their friends."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES. Governor's Island, N. Y., March 12, 1908. Sealed proposals in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., April 13, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1908: Forts Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Dupont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary,

Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at the same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1908, will be received and opened at the same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries of respective posts or to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for beef (or vegetables) to be opened April 13, 1908," and addressed to commissary at post to be supplied. JAS. N. ALLISON, Asst. Comsy. Gen.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 15, 1908, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery; (4) for removing ashes and debris; (5) for washing towels, and (6) for the purchase of waste paper. At the same time and place proposals will be received for furnishing surveying instruments, laboratory apparatus, chemicals, electrical supplies, hardware, building material, etc., for the Geological Survey, the Capitol Building and Grounds, and the Howard University; also for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, hardware, lumber, fuel, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane and the Freedmen's Hospital, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. All bids (except those for the purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
2t. Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, March 25, 1908. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required before May 30, 1908, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., April 6, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelope containing bids should be marked, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened April 6, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.
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Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; James W. Garneau,
Waldeck Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred-
erick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago.

QUICK ACTION NEEDED

The Department of Commerce & Labor has
six special agents abroad doing splendid work
investigating foreign markets for American
products. Congress has thus far refused to
renew the appropriation which makes it pos-
sible to keep all these men at work. Unless
the full amount is granted one or more of
these agents will have to be withdrawn. The
last agent appointed was the representative
of the cottonseed products industry, and it
would not be unreasonable should he be the
first one dropped. Members of the Inter State
Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and all
others interested in the future of cottonseed
products should make it their business to
bring all possible pressure to bear on their
Senators and Representatives in Congress to

have this appropriation restored. It amounts
to only \$40,000 altogether, and it will be
worth many times that amount to this one
industry alone. But there must be quick ac-
tion.

OLEO SCORES A VICTORY

The decision of the Appellate Division of the
New York State Supreme Court last week in
favor of a dealer arrested for selling oleomar-
garine was a decided and very gratifying vic-
tory for a long-abused food product. It will
be hailed everywhere as perhaps the first indi-
cation of a wave of reaction from the years
of injustice in which this product has been
tabooed and suppressed. It is a decision
which will hardly be reversed by a higher
court, and it should give the industry fresh
heart in the fight for a fair deal.

The court dismissed the case against the
dealer charged with selling uncolored oleomar-
garine as such. In doing so it pronounced the
New York State law unconstitutional so far
as it prohibited the sale of oleomargarine un-
der its own name. The court hit the nail on
the head by the very words of its decision
when it said, referring to a citizen's constitu-
tional rights, that "THESE CONSTITU-
TIONAL PRINCIPLES WERE VIOLATED
BY AN ENACTMENT WHICH ABSO-
LUTELY PROHIBITED AN IMPORTANT
BRANCH OF INDUSTRY FOR THE SOLE
REASON THAT IT COMPETES WITH
ANOTHER AND MAY REDUCE THE
PRICE OF AN ARTICLE OF FOOD FOR
THE HUMAN RACE."

This is exactly what The National Pro-
visioner and every advocate of justice for oleo-
margarine have always contended. But it is a
little startling, after the sophistries of years
of butter lobby argument, to hear the truth so
bluntly from the mouth of a high court. We
are curious to see what rejoinder the advo-
cates of a butter monopoly will have to make
to this judicial pronouncement.

The New York law has long been a blot on
the statute books of the state, prohibiting as
it did not only the sale of the product under
its own name in the open market, but also pen-
alizing its use on the table of the consumer. In
other words, the poor man in New York state
must pay two prices for the product of a
legalized monopoly, butter. If he attempted
to buy an equally healthful and wholesome
product at half the price he was liable to ar-
rest and imprisonment. No wonder the court
decided such a law unconstitutional. The only
surprising thing is that such a principle has
been allowed to stand so long unchallenged.

Backed by such judicial support as this the
trade may well urge distributors to sell oleo
for what it is, and not to attempt the decep-
tions on which defenders of the butter mo-
nopoly must now base their last despairing
arguments. A few more court rulings like

this, backed by the straightforward attitude of
the trade, and the butter-greased politicians
will soon begin to experience a change of heart
toward anti-oleo legislation.

HIGHER BEEF PRICES

The relation between prevailing prices for
native beef cattle and the same beef in the
carcass appear this week to be more nearly
on a parity than at any time since the cat-
tle market began to advance. The packer is
beginning to get more nearly what is a fair
price for the beef which comes from such
high-cost cattle. It appears that The Na-
tional Provisioner was too conservative in its
last week's prediction of 7-cent cattle. That
mark was reached this week instead of next
month, and was not only reached but exceed-
ed. If the supply continues as light as this
week's runs indicate, it will not be out of the
way to talk of 8-cent cattle. So long as the
market must depend upon natives alone this
is not at all improbable. Texans are begin-
ning to come in, but most butchers will pay
a premium of 2 to 3 cents a pound for native
beef in preference to taking the grass stuff.

Our prophecy of a renewed epidemic of
"yellow" newspaper talk over a "combination
to boost beef prices" was fulfilled almost be-
fore it was uttered. The past week has seen
a rapid rise in the native beef market,
which wholesalers had heretofore found it
difficult to move. We said that 10-cent beef
would start the "yellows" going, and it did.
They are hard at it now. The trade has be-
come so well accustomed to these spells that
it accepts them as a matter of course. In-
deed, some dealers welcome the newspaper
talk, since they say it makes it easier to ask
higher prices for retail cuts. The butcher is
saved a lot of painful explanation when his
customer has read the newspaper tales of
"beef trust extortion" before starting out to
market.

EXPERT INVESTIGATION

The new board of chemists appointed by
President Roosevelt to investigate various
questions relating to food preservatives and
the enforcement of the federal food law met
for the first time in Washington on Wednes-
day of this week and called on the President.
He told them what his idea was in creating
such a board of distinguished scientific authori-
ties, and outlined the work he had in view
for them. Every member of the board, headed
by President Remsen of Johns Hopkins Uni-
versity, was present with the exception of
Prof. Taylor, of California, who arrived later.
The board will begin its work at once, prob-
ably starting its own independent line of in-
vestigation, instead of relying on alleged ex-
periments of the Wiley "poison squad" order.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ANALYZE YOUR FERTILIZERS.

Packinghouse fertilizer materials should always be analyzed. The packer should know what he is making and its value. If it is not up to the top notch it should be put there. The analysis will tell the story.

Following is an analysis of various fertilizers:

Concentrated tankage, 3 to 4 per cent. moisture, runs from 14.50 to 16.50 per cent. of ammonia, according to the intelligence of the manipulator, and as low as 4 per cent. moisture. Look after the tankwater and the profit will take care of itself.

Unground tankage, 7 to 8 per cent. moisture, runs from 9 to 9.50 per cent. of ammonia and 19 to 20.50 per cent. bone phosphate. See to it that it does not exceed 5 per cent. of grease.

Dried blood, 8 to 9 per cent. moisture, should analyze 16 to 17 per cent. of ammonia. Do not cook it to death, and do not allow the finished product to become heated. Spread it as it comes out of the drier and allow it to cool thoroughly.

Garbage tankage, 2 to 3 per cent. moisture, runs 3 to 5 per cent. of ammonia and 4 to 8 per cent. bone phosphate. The grease extracted from garbage seldom exceeds 5 per cent.; usually 2½ to 4 per cent.

Ground steam bone, 5 to 7 per cent. moisture, runs 3 to 4.50 per cent. ammonia and 55 to 57 per cent. bone phosphate. It is made from bone out of the pressure tank.

Rawbone meal, 6 to 7 per cent. moisture, will run 4 to 5.50 per cent. of ammonia and 53 to 55 per cent. bone phosphate. It is made from bone, the grease from which has been extracted in open tanks.

BORAX AND BORIC ACID.

One of the first to introduce borax and boric acid to the packing trade as a means of preserving meats in a mild cured state was one Herzen, of Florence, Italy, and his directions were as follows: To 100 parts of water use 8 parts borax, 2 parts boric acid, 3 parts saltpeter and 1 part salt. Thoroughly dissolve and amalgamate and soak the meat therein 24 to 36 hours, after which it may be packed, using but very little of the liquid.

This solution, he claimed, is not only innocuous, but also almost tasteless, the salt and saltpeter merely preserving the color. Meats thus prepared should be soaked in water 24 hours before using.

The use of these preservatives is at present prohibited by the United States meat regulations for interstate trade, though they may be used on export meats where not prohibited by the countries for which the meats are intended. In curing meats with boric acid the following formulae are suggested:

For hams, use for each 100 lbs. of meat 7

lbs. salt, 1½ lbs. sugar, 5-6-10 ozs. saltpeter, 3½ ozs. boric acid. This is for green dry salt hams. For bacon use per 100 lbs. of meat, 8 lbs. salt, 6 ozs. saltpeter, 5 ozs. boric acid. For dried beef use 8 lbs. salt per 100 lbs. of meat, 1 lb. of sugar, 5 ozs. saltpeter, 3½ ozs. boric acid. For chopped beef for sausage-making use 3 lbs. 2 ozs. salt per 100 lbs. of sausage and 5½ ozs. boric acid.

THAWING OUT FROZEN HOGS.

Frozen hogs coming in dressed, as in some parts of the Northwest and Canada in the winter time, need to be handled carefully. Hang by the hind legs with clamps and thaw out with live steam injected into the room in such a way as not to come directly into contact with the carcasses. For instance, one method is to pass steam through perforated troughs, the ventilation of the room being properly arranged and attended to, of course. The reason for using steam instead of the salamander process is to open the pores of the skin, instead of drying the skin and thus retarding the thawing-out process and inviting decomposition.

When such meats are cut they should be spread and "purged" somewhat. This is effected by sprinkling the flesh side with a little salt prior to packing or bulking in the usual way. To keep the skin moist and the pores open in chilling hogs under any circumstances is essential to successful chilling and subsequent curing.

TO MAKE BOCK WURST.

Bock wurst, which is dedicated to bock beer and which comes in with the month of May, is made as follows: Lean meat from the shoulders, necks, shanks, etc., of young cattle or heavy calves is used, together with pork fat, which must be firm. The shoulder meat may be from the chucks of more matured cattle.

The proportions used should be about as follows: 45 pounds of young cattle or mature calf meat, 35 pounds chuck meat from matured cattle (freed of all tough matter such as sinews, blood, veins, etc.), and 20 pounds of hog backfat, firm and good. The whole should be well mixed and ground or chopped fine and from 3 to 5 per cent. of sausage flour added. About 2 pounds of salt will be necessary, 7 ounces white pepper, 2 ounces of cloves and 2 ounces coriander seed for seasoning.

The wurst should be stuffed in English sheep casings and requires no smoking or boiling, unless the manufacturer so desires or the trade demands it. It requires but a few minutes' boiling to prepare for the table. In some instances red pepper and garlic are used in seasoning, also a dash of lemon extract.

GLUE FILTRATION.

In the filtration of glue liquor the bleached cotton which comes from England, pressed in cakes (and is evidently a waste or otherwise useless article), and which has to be broken up, pickled and pulverized before it can be used, is a dismal failure. The best satisfaction gained in filtering glue liquor is through a light drill next to the corrugations and woolen blankets. These materials may be purchased through any of our supply houses.

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE.

A very desirable sausage, sometimes termed "beef and pork" or "half and half," is made as follows: Beef trimmings from heads, necks, briskets, flanks, shanks, etc.—about 65 pounds—and fat pork trimmings from the hams, shoulders, sides and heads, about 35 pounds. It is ground the same as pork sausage and stuffed in hog casings. About 2 pounds of salt, 7 ounces of white pepper and four ounces of allspice are used.

TO MAKE A 78 DEGREE PICKLE.

Forty pounds of salt, dissolved in twenty gallons of water, will make a pickle of 78 degree strength.

NEW PATENTS.

882,453. Cottonseed Linting Machine. Joseph Davidson, Atlanta, Ga., assignee of one-half to Walter D. Nash, Atlanta, Ga. In a cottonseed linting machine, the combination with a movable breast arranged to be lifted by accumulations of cotton therein, of a float shaft supported by the breast, pulleys on said float shaft, a revolvable shaft having stationary bearings, and driven independently of the linting machine connection and, also, provided with pulleys, and a pair of belts connecting the float shaft to said revolvable shaft, said belts being slackened to lessen or stop the driving movement of the float shafts in proportion to the extent to which the breast is raised, the decreasing driving speed of the float shaft being in inverse proportion to the quantity of cotton accumulated in the breast.

882,481. Process for the Extraction of Glue from Mineral Dressed or Chrome Tanned Leather. Albert R. Weiss, Jr., Hichenbach, Germany. A process for extracting glue from mineral dressed and chrome tanned leather with hydroxid of the light metals and then boiling it with alkaline salts of the light metals at temperatures up to 125 degrees C. till the glue is isolated.

881,929. Process of Renovating Butter, Oils, etc. Wiggo F. Jensen, Lincoln, Neb. An improvement in the art described consisting of first melting the butter and removing impurities by skimming and precipitation, then washing same with pure water, the aerating the melted butter without forming an emulsion and without the presence or addition of any chemical or salt or skim milk or their equivalents during aeration, then adding ripened skim milk or its equivalent during mild agitation but without aeration to form an emulsion, and then crystallizing, ripening, and churning the product.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

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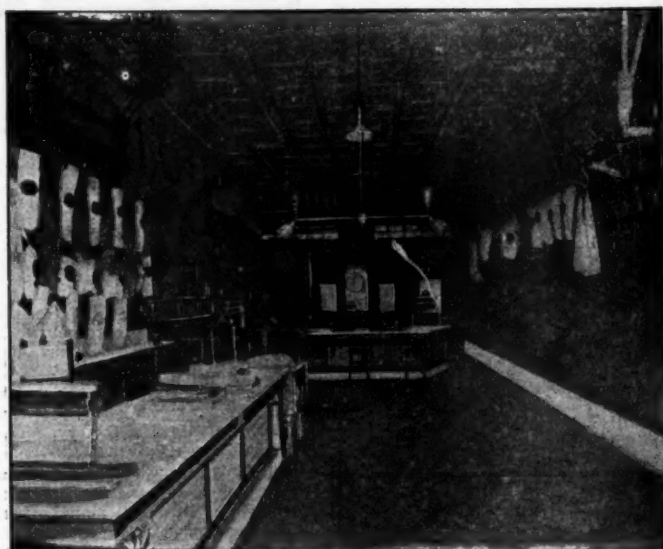
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MARKET COOLED BY DRY AIR SYSTEM.

The Bauer Meat & Fish Co., of Charleston, W. Va., has recently added a series of cold storage rooms to its plant. They are refrigerated with ice by the use of the "dry air" system of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., who designed and built the entire addition. The Bauer company receive the larger part of their supplies in carloads, and therefore require enough storage room to keep them in prime condition. Mr. Ed. Bauer, the



MARKET COOLED BY DRY AIR SYSTEM OF CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.

president, has used refrigerators from this concern for years.

The illustration shown here is a photograph of the Bauer meat market. To the right is a track scale and tracking leading to the refrigerator. On the left and in the rear are Columbia Beauty counters with tile front, marble base and top. Against the wall on the left is a concave mirror steak rack. Back of the rear counter is a Columbia Beauty refrigerator with partitions on either side.

BURLAPING SMOKED MEATS.

In burlaping smoked meats the meats should be in good, firm condition and handled as little as possible, and never thrown in bulk. They should first be wrapped in grease-proof paper, the burlap cut to the size of the piece of meat, and passed along to sewers, of whom there should be sufficient to keep the meats moving without being thrown around in bulk, which is too often the case.

AVOID MOULDY SMOKED MEATS.

Mouldy smoked meats are to be avoided by all means. If meats are to be kept a little longer than usual they should be hung in cool, dry storage, not storage dried by heat. A bushel or two of quicklime in such rooms will dry and purify the air to a surprising extent. Rather than carry smoked stocks, draw the pickle and hold in tierces, thus saving shrinkage and other possible deterioration, and also enhancing the quality of the meats.

BRECHT FIXTURE BOOKLET.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., has issued a neat, handy size booklet entitled "A Few Facts About Fine Fixtures." The booklet is illustrated with half-tones showing the various styles of refrigerators, meat racks, counters and meat blocks manufactured by this well-known company. A complete description accompanies each illustration and the special features of each are alluded to.

FINE CUTLERY CATALOGUE.

The National Cutlery Company of Detroit, Mich., has issued its usual handsome booklet descriptive of its line of cutlery. The catalogue is prefixed with a color plate showing the blacksmith at work. The booklet is replete with illustrations and reading matter pertaining to the various knives manufactured by the company. Among them are found the National beef slicers, boning knives, brisket knives, butcher knives, chicken stickers, ham slicers, ribbing knives, skinning knives, sticking knives and other meat tools. The catalogue will be sent on request.

NO HARD TIMES HERE.

The accompanying illustration, which shows workmen engaged in the erection of an addition to the mammoth plant of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., would not indicate that this concern was affected appreciably by the business depression said to exist generally in the manufacturing industry. The new Dixon factory is an addition to the color and lead works.

This portion of the Dixon plant is devoted to the preparation of the leads for the famous Dixon lead pencil, from the raw materials of clay and graphite to the finished lead ready for the cedar case. In the same building, the colored crayons are also manufactured. This is naturally an allied branch, though the colored crayons contain no graphite.

The amount of space necessary to devote to such a purpose is readily appreciated when one learns that the grinding of the graphite and clay which forms the lead, requires weeks



AT WORK ON NEW DIXON PLANT.

and even months, the longer the grinding the finer the finished products. In addition to the grinding there are, of course, other processes such as washing, the working of the lead while it is in a plastic form, the baking, drying, etc.

The illustration shows the addition in course of construction up to and including the third story. The finished building is five stories and the total amount of floor space provided by the new structure is 25,500 square feet.

BUTCHERS BUY BOSS EQUIPMENT.

W. C. Sechrest, Wheatland, Ind., has purchased a Blue Grass refrigerator from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company has furnished Fred Havlicek, Dillonvale, Ohio, with a No. 2 Jack Frost cooler. A. E. Forbush, Alliance, Ohio, has equipped his market with Beauty racks and fixtures, also a Boss electric cutting outfit, secured from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Gladwin, Mich.—The Wagarsville Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

Peebles, O.—The Peebles Elgin Butter Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by F. T. Davis and others.

Glendire, Mont.—The Gate City Creamery Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital. T. F. Hagan and others are the incorporators.

Limerick, Me.—The Honeysuckle Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. President, J. M. Lord; treasurer, C. G. Moulton.

Boothbay Harbor, Me.—The Boothbay Bait and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by W. E. Sawyer, N. G. Gregory and others.

Childress, Tex.—The Childress Ice and Light Company has been incorporated by R. H. Norris, T. Kilpatrick and E. E. Woods. The capital stock is \$40,000.

Oakland City, Ind.—The Oakland City Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by H. C. Heldt, W. M. Chappell, W. C. Roush, E. C. Farmer and E. H. Grubb.

East Chester, N. Y.—The Holler Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock by M. and J. W. Holler of East Chester and L. B. Holler of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jackson, Ky.—The Jackson Electric and Hydraulic Manufacturing Company has been

incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by L. P. Gum of Lexington, and others. The company will install an ice plant.

Boothbay Harbor, Me.—The Frank R. Neal Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000 for the purpose of dealing in fish, bait, ice, etc. President, W. E. Sawyer, of Boothbay Harbor; treasurer, N. G. Gregory.

New York, N. Y.—The Independent Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock by H. J. Corfittson, 302 Fifteenth street; L. Redmond, 100 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, and W. H. Jones, 214 West 106th street, New York.

ICE NOTES.

Altus, Okla.—J. H. Whallon of Salisbury, Mo., is to establish an ice plant here.

Newport, R. I.—The Naval Training Station here is to have a cold storage plant installed.

Augusta, Ga.—The Augusta Brewing Company will install a 50-ton freezing and distilling system.

Washington, D. C.—The Washington Market Company contemplate establishing an ice and cold storage plant.

Corveta, Okla.—An ice and cold storage plant is to be established here by E. S. Marsten and N. B. Griffin.

Dawson, Ga.—The Terrell County Gin Company will establish an ice factory in connection with its cotton gin.

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St. Charles, Mo.—The Clover Leaf Sanitary Dairy and Ice Cream Company will install a 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Ridgedale, Tenn.—D. F. Miller is promoting a company for the purpose of establishing an ice plant of 15 tons' capacity.

Grand Forks, B. C.—P. Burns & Company are installing a refrigerating plant in connection with their meat market at this point.

Springfield, Mo.—The Springfield Ice and Refrigerating Company will double its storing capacity by the addition of a new building.

New Orleans, La.—The ice plant of the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company is being remodeled and will have a daily capacity of twenty tons.

Nashville, Ark.—The Nashville Ice and Coal Company has let the contract for the erection of its ice factory. The structure will be 75 x 100 feet.

Mexia, Tex.—The Mexia Ice and Refrigerator Company, recently incorporated, will establish a 50-ton ice plant, expending about \$25,000 on machinery.

Lynchburg, Va.—Work on the new ice and cold storage place of the Crystal Ice Company will be commenced shortly. About \$40,000 will be expended.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Crystal Ice Company, recently organized, has leased the ice factory of the Tennessee Packing and Provision Company on Johnston avenue, and will commence operating it.

PROVISION COOLERS ON WAR SHIPS.

According to information received an innovation is being introduced on board the new battleship New Hampshire and other United States naval vessels nearing completion. The innovation consists of a new system of preserving the ship's provisions. Formerly the method of cold storage consisted of separate boxes for the different messes, in which were placed the provisions of all kinds for that distinctive mess. This resulted sometimes in contamination due to the storing of the different sorts of provisions side by side, and also caused deterioration by holding the different classes of provisions at the same temperature.

The new system will require the separation of provisions according to their class. There will be a box for the cold storage of meats, another for fish, another for butter and eggs and another for vegetables. In this way it is possible to apply the different temperatures most suitable for the preservation of the several classes. A better preservation is thus effected, and contamination, with perhaps resultant sickness of the crew, is avoided.

COOLING BY AIR COMPRESSION.

An experiment of some interest was carried out at Paris not long since upon a new method of preserving meat. By this process the meat is kept in a special refrigerating room in which the desired degree of cold is



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produced by means of compressed air. A company has now been formed at Paris in order to work the process on a large scale. To produce the cooling effect, compressed air is allowed to expand by means of an apparatus which distributes the cooled air throughout the refrigerating chamber. It was desired to give a conclusive test of the system in the presence of experts, and accordingly the company fitted up an experimental refrigerating room in the basement of a building located in the centre of town. The meat which was placed under test consisted of poultry and quarters of pork, and this could be kept for ten days without any difficulty.

During the test the meat was examined each day by experts in order to observe its condition, and at the end of the ten days the commission found that the samples were in a good state of preservation. The poultry was not wet nor was it frozen by this process, and it appeared to be the same as on the first day. The refrigerating machine is operated by an electric motor of small size which is coupled to it, and this machine is placed on the other side of the wall outside the cooling room. The compressed air is allowed to

expand from the outside by this means into the chamber so as to produce the cooling.

Refrigerator cars are to be built by the company, and they will have a special thermometer, placed at the outside, so as to see the temperature without opening the door. It is found that the cooling is well kept up, and there is but little loss, so that the machine is only worked when the temperature rises. During the ten days test it was required to work the machine for only three and one-half hours per day, and the standard temperature was kept a little above the freezing point. The cost was forty cents a day, but can be lowered.—Scientific American.

THE STORAGE EGG AGITATION.

Press dispatches from Washington state that the Department of Agriculture has started a crusade against the sale of storage eggs as "fresh." The dispatches give no indication as to the law under which this crusade is to be begun, says the New York Produce Review, and it is difficult to see how the Food and Drugs Act, even if its provisions

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fer Co.
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fer & Storage Co.
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BUSINESS CHANCES ON PAGE 48.

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as to branding should be held to cover the case, should be made to apply effectively, because storage eggs, while an article of interstate commerce, are already universally bought and sold as such.

The egg trade would not be injured if some means were found whereby consumers could be made aware of the character of the eggs bought by them, but since eggs are likely to be of poorer quality when held outside of cold storage than inside, it is evident that the knowledge as to whether the goods had been in cold storage or not would be no accurate indication of their quality. It is an extremely difficult matter to reach by law, and if an attempt is made to reach it by imposing restrictions that would not really be effective a lot of useless trouble would be the only result.

There are seasons of the year when a cold storage egg is really better than a great majority of the fresh gathered eggs available to large city populations. Egg quality is affected more (within reasonable limits) by the conditions under which the egg is carried than by its age. Even if consumers could know when looking at eggs just when they were laid, it would be no sure indication of quality after the eggs are as old as they are, and as they must be as a rule when bought by the city people.

PRODUCT OF A HOG.

(Continued from page 17.)

exported it is taken out of pickle, drained but not smoked, and packed in borax.

Boston shoulders should average around 8 to 10 pounds, and are cut from fair-sized, smooth, fat hogs. The shank is cut off above the knee joint, and the butt about two inches above the second knuckle. The corners of the butt end are rounded off, and the breast flap trimmed off, with the neck square. They are also known as picnics. They are cured in sweet pickle, smoked and thus distributed to the trade. The principal demand comes from the East and there is also some export demand.

Californias—or Calas, as they are now called—are made from the shoulders of fairly heavy hogs, too heavy for New Yorks and not smooth enough for square shoulders. The shank is cut off above the knee joint, the butt is taken off to the blade, the breast flap trimmed off and the whole rounded up as nearly like a ham as possible. The best average is 10 to 12 pounds.

This cut has superseded the Boston shoulder to a great extent, and finds good sale East, West and South, and is to some extent exported. It is cured in sweet pickle and smoked, usually. The Cala is a very desirable cut to the packer, and to the consumer also, there being no superfluity of fat. The pieces are of suitable weight and quality, as well as being reasonably cheap. Of late years there has been a big Chicago and vicinity demand from the numerous "foreign" settlements for this cut.

Pork Loins and Butts.

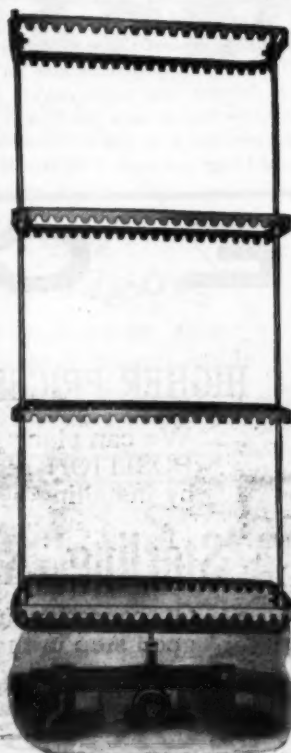
Lean butts, from Calas, Bostons and picnics, are, as a rule, sold fresh. Stuffed into guts they make a good boneless boiled meat. When cured they are put into sweet pickle. They are sometimes smoked, and find a ready sale in any shape anywhere. They will average around 3 to 4 pounds. The most satisfactory disposal, of course, is as fresh meats to the local trade. They make good sausage meats, the fat and lean being uniformly dis-

tributed. There is a good Eastern demand for boneless butts.

Pork loins are made from medium sized hogs, the backbone being split down the center, leaving a feather of backbone on each loin. This cut consists of the back of the hog with the rib and backbone left in, the fat all taken off to half an inch of the lean. The most desirable weights are around 10 pounds, trimmed. Heavy rough hogs are undesirable for pork loins.

Pork loins should not be kept in any warm place a moment longer than necessary. Neither should they be handled unnecessarily or piled upon each other on trucks. Loin trucks should be used and each loin, as soon as cut, should be wrapped in paper made for the purpose. The tenderloin is left in the loin.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The description of cuts, lard refining, disposal of offal and by-products, etc., will be continued in succeeding issues of The National Provisioner. Meanwhile it should be remembered that practical information pertaining to all branches of the trade appears each week on page 20.]



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Bulging Markets—Frightened "Shorts"—Decidedly Advanced Prices—Diminished Hog Marketing at Higher Prices—Steady Full Consignments of Meats and Lard—Moderate New European Demands.

As had been expected, the hog products markets were taken hold of for bullish movements immediately with the falling off in hog receipts. The farmers are now busy seeding, etc., and pay less than usual attention to marketing their live stock supplies. The prices of hogs are higher with the falling off of the shipments forward to the packing points. The advanced hog markets make a good basis for the improved prices of hog products. At this writing (Thursday) the rise in the prices of the products, as well as for the hog supply, is of a particularly substantial order, accompanied by active covering of "shorts." Indeed a frightened "short" interest for the day, at least, enabled better prices than would have been obtained otherwise.

There are some trade opinions that the conditions of cash demand and the large supplies do not warrant other than barely supported prices. These people had not been looking for radical concessions in the values, but only that buyers should get some advantage. On the other hand, there is the contention that the liberal stocks are not a disadvantage to the situation, rather that because of the large supplies greater effort will be made for firmness in order to more freely get attention of buyers.

Our opinion had been that the exception-

ally large consignments to Europe for several weeks forecasted more bullish markets, in this country, and that the time would be ripe for the exhibition of strength when hog shipments forward were of modified volume.

It should be a matter of three or four weeks before there is a normal hog marketing. Meanwhile the prices of hogs are likely to be well supported and there would be little encouragement for upset products markets.

It is quite likely that this so-called summer marketing of hogs will be of a liberal order, but it would not follow that products markets buyers will then have an advantage as to prices. The late future of the products markets will seemingly depend upon the rate of progression to normal situations of the European and home markets for general merchandise by which the rate of consumption will be influenced.

There is no question but the conditions of business in Europe are, just now, of a very unsatisfactory order. The speculative spurt in some of the associated products markets, a couple of weeks since, in covering "short" sales, and which brought about a moderate reaction from the then exceptionally low trading basis, has been followed by dullness and a settling in slight degree from the reaction. Thus the linseed, cotton oil, sesame, peanut, coconut oil, palm oil and tallow are more in the buyer's favor, in the week's trading, than they were in the previous week. The situation of these allied markets emphasizes the condition of the general manufacturing business in Europe, and backs up the trade reports that commercial

affairs are improving so slowly that the less than usual supplies fail of much significance in market prices.

The assumption is that consumption in Europe has fallen off, as it has fallen off in our own country, and that many products shortened in productions for the season are not getting the benefit in prices that would be had under normal trade affairs.

Even the East India products that have indirect association, as used in substitutes in competition with hog fat and other products, are to be had in sufficient degree because of the diminished consumption for the season.

The point is the demands from Europe are necessarily of a restricted order, and that they may continue so until the time for a recovery all around of confidence in commercial affairs. The shipments to Europe on consignments, while of hog products steadily of fair volume, are very moderate for the week of other miscellaneous products, especially on demands.

The speculation in the hog products had been up to Thursday narrowed to occasional selling of the leading interests and again in buying by them; in that respect the sentiment had been of a fitful order, and had not seemingly depended upon any one day's hog supply. The hog markets had been before Thursday's trading occasionally at decidedly better prices, while the products markets at the time barely held their own.

Some of the "shorts" in the products had held to that side of the market and had up to mid-week refrained from covering contracts to that time, while other "shorts"

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would get a little alarm on any one day's display of strength to prices and covered contracts. New investment demand was of a restricted order.

The Lenten season is considered as interfering somewhat with the rate of home distribution of supplies, but less so each season. The fact of the matter is that the home distributors, while they say the home consumption is not greatly modified from normal volume, do not care themselves to re-supply in a large way until they can get clearer ideas than at present of probable market situations.

It is conceded that the higher prices of beef, as based upon the shorter supplies of cattle this season than was had last year, will divert in some degree the consumption to hog products.

It is an all-around question, however, as to whether the liberal supplies, particularly of meats, can be taken care of promptly unless there are rejuvenated labor and trade conditions.

The hog receipts at the packing points are now falling a little behind those of last year at this time; but are somewhat in excess for the entire month than then. The earlier period this year for farm work accounts for the reduced hog marketing, by comparison, at this time.

The hogs received at Chicago last week averaged 215 lbs., against 210 lbs. in the previous week, 231 lbs. corresponding week 1907.

The trading in compounds has been moderate for the week at 6½c. for car lots. The prices of the compounds are kept firm through the strong holding of prices of cottonseed oil and oleo stearine, which latter is held at 8c. per lb.

It seems improbable that cottonseed oil can be materially more in the buyer's favor with its supply position in consideration; the

less production of the cottonseed oil for the season should be reckoned upon in connection with the pure lard market.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 55,000 bbls. contract pork (47,181 bbls. March 1); 50,000 tes. contract lard (36,526 tes. March 1); 42,500,000 lbs. ribs (36,101,614 lbs. March 1).

Exports of hog products: Last week, 5,369 bbls. pork (3,632 bbls. last year); 10,944,604 lbs. meats (10,002,164 lbs. last year); 12,192,857 lbs. lard (13,078,959 lbs. last year). From November 1, 72,254 bbls. pork (74,235 bbls. previous season); 236,247,859 lbs. meats (217,498,205 lbs. previous season); 309,818,604 lbs. lard (276,960,511 lbs. previous season).

In New York the export trading in pork is moderate at steady prices. Sales of 175 bbls. mess at \$13.75@14.75; 200 bbls. short clear at \$14.75@15.50; 150 bbls. family at \$15.50@16. Western steam lard is in light export demand at higher prices; quoted \$8.15. City steam lard is moderately wanted; quoted at \$7.87½. The compounds are in moderate demand; quoted at 6½c. for car lots. In city meats prices range from 7¼@7½c. for heavy to 12 lbs. ave.

BEEF.—Export demand is more active at stronger prices. The home trade buy the barreled lots steadily. Prices generally are quite firmly held. The packing is much reduced. Sales of 400 tes. city extra India mess for export, \$21.50. City extra India mess quoted at \$21.50@22. Barreled mess at \$11@11.50; packet at \$12.50@13; family at \$14.50@15.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon and	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil							
	Lbs.	Gals.	Cheese.			Pkgs.			Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool	80	102	2844			121		255	4229
Bovic, Liverpool			1898	325	215	185	589	3116	
Lucania, Liverpool		358	1351			47	50	1000	
*Minnehaha, London	290	100	312	369	80	213	140	3120	
Teutonic, Southampton			182					100	925
*New York, Southampton	200		983		9				400
Bristol City, Bristol			25		25				3000
*Furnessia, Glasgow	570		919		154	95	192	85	
Idaho, Hull			1046			43	794	2811	
Titian, Manchester	75		166	10			317	5854	
Statendam, Rotterdam	4606		406		78		2345	10655	
Finland, Antwerp	12751	485	733	315	50	161	1121	12625	
La Bretagne, Havre						15	112	490	
Florida, Havre	609						140	125	
Provincia, Marseilles	5660		45				40	200	
Madonna, Marseilles	5310		77			23	189	30	
Oscar II., Baltic	255		105		43		650	4841	
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean ..	1350		720				80	1240	
*Perugia, Mediterranean	395		140	160					
Baralong, South Africa	291								

Total	17357	15570	560	11951	1179	775	782	7114	54746
Last week	26794	5470	1043	10462	1112	1773	438	16749	74597
Same time in 1907	18490		2185	6567	2083	1485	897	4739	41787

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 25, 1908, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 26,375 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 113,053 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 82,926 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15,102 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 15,920 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 412,023 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 28,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 332,661 lbs.; Gothenberg, Scotland, 45,578 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 37,205 lbs.; Hull, England, 375,147 lbs.;

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending March 21, 1908, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1908.
	Week Mar. 21, 1908.	Week Mar. 23, 1907.	
United Kingdom	662	926	17,506
Continent	594	165	8,140
So. & Cen. Am.	908	641	12,923
West Indies	1,770	1,853	24,878
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,889	5	8,459
Other countries	145	11	646
Totals	5,369	3,632	72,254

To—	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1908.
	Week Mar. 21, 1908.	Week Mar. 23, 1907.	
United Kingdom	8,762,335	9,053,384	194,161,877
Continent	1,779,102	582,225	33,650,525
So. & Cen. Am.	48,925	97,875	2,333,575
West Indies	351,092	298,681	4,068,257
Br. No. Am. Col.			102,275
Other countries	3,150		11,350
Totals	10,944,604	10,002,164	236,247,859

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1908.
	Week Mar. 21, 1908.	Week Mar. 23, 1907.	
United Kingdom	3,661,891	6,619,960	113,972,171
Continent	7,148,317	4,566,866	162,228,711
So. & Cen. Am.	490,550	824,791	11,673,947
West Indies	814,489	1,022,442	20,367,889
Br. No. Am. Col.	72,610	3,000	361,886
Other countries	35,000	7,890	1,215,400
Totals	12,192,857	13,078,959	309,818,604

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,313	4,982,550	6,351,150
Boston	588	2,652,300	1,519,931
Portland, Me.		1,087,875	319,750
Philadelphia	200	253,037	2,340,137
Mobile		127,577	115,120
New Orleans	298	15,000	311,400
Galveston		99,467	383,599
St. John, N. B.		1,125,800	621,500
Baltimore—No report received.			
Totals	5,369	10,944,604	12,192,857

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Mar. 23, 1907.	Increase.	
Pork, pounds	14,450,800	14,547,000	
Meats, pounds	236,247,859	217,498,205	18,749,654
Lard, pounds	309,818,604	276,960,511	32,858,093

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	7½c
Oil cake	10c	11/3	1½c
Racon	10/	15/	17½c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	17½c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats	15/	20/	48c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	17/4	17c
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/3	17c

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is in peculiar position; there is a feeling among traders that more important transactions are needed for a definite opinion as to prices.

It is conceded that to sell declines in prices would have to be made from the selling basis of the previous week. But not all sellers are willing to make a market for their holdings by accepting declines in prices corresponding to that made this week for one sale New York City hogsheads.

The order to resell a lot of 100 hogsheads New York City hogsheads came, as it is understood early in the week from England, and it was placed at 5½¢, while it will be recollected that the latest previous sale had been made at 5½¢ for early May delivery.

It may be that was not a reason from conditions of supply for the recent jump to a 5½¢ price, however that the demand warranted that price; but it may be doubted, as well, that there is anything of a remarkably adverse order for the other change in the market to a decline to 5½¢. But 5½¢ was the best bid for the early part of the week and the sale had to be made at that price; it is doubtful if more than 5½¢ could be had up to the close of Wednesday's market, although the melters said that they would not sell at that price. Late on Thursday a sale of 100 hogsheads city for export was made at 5½¢. The contract deliveries will probably be made at 5½¢.

It is quite probable that if the late advance in the prices had been of a more moderate order, say to 5½¢, that the situation would have been better maintained; the recent outside prices checked demand and made the later weakness in the English market of more effect upon the situation in this country.

The supply position of this country and Europe would be, on the whole, favorable if there were anywhere near ordinary trade conditions in the manufacturing line in this country and Europe. The English and Continental markets recover slowly from commercial depression; the buying by America upon them of miscellaneous merchandise is of much reduced proportions, and in turn they are showing reserved buying interest in this country for raw material supplies.

The fact that the tallow productions in this country are less than they were last year and are likely to remain or reduced proportions for the remainder of the season, with fewer and poorer quality cattle, and that England is getting less tallow from Australia and only the average volumed supplies from the River Plate loses significance in consideration of the general dull condition of business.

The London auction sale was at 3d. decline and only 150 casks were sold out of 1,150 casks offered.

The opinion is that the tallow markets will have to recover in England before there is improvement to affairs in this country, as our home soap makers would not be urged to buying unless there are signs that supplies would be taken out of this country. It must be said that the foreign news is not at all encouraging for a material change from the current tame look to affairs here, although that it seems improbable that buyers will get a radical advantage.

The buying of our home soap makers for the week has been more of the prime grades. But there is not more than a moderate supply covering all grades, as it is made essentially on current productions; the surplus stock had been well cleaned out by the activity of two weeks before, especially upon the western markets.

The New York City hogsheads, special grade, for export, has had in the week 5½¢ bid. A sale of 200 tcs. at 6¢.

The edible tallow in New York is quoted at 6½¢ for government inspected.

The country made tallow is not arriving in a large way and the best grades of it are closely taken up; for the miscellaneous qualities buyers are insisting upon concessions in prices. Sales of 155,000 lbs. in lots at 5½¢@5½¢, as to quality, and exceptional lots at more money.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The situation is a firm one, more through the less than usual productions than from marked buying interest.

If compound makers buy it is more from apprehension of effect of diminished supplies than that the current business in the compounds would force them into activity.

The pure lard market offers some encouragement for confidence, and it is quite likely that the trading in the compounds will improve. The accumulated supplies of the stearine upon our eastern markets are only moderate; whatever accumulation is at the West it is held firmly. New York is asking 8¢, and sold early in the week 50,000 lbs. at 7½¢. Afterwards sale of 150,000 lbs. at 8¢. The West made a few sales of car lots at equal to 8¢, in Chicago.

OLEO OIL.—Has settled to lower prices after a few days of dullness. Sales in Rotterdam of 300 tcs. at 60 florins, and resales of 500 tcs. extra at 59 florins. New York quotes prime at 10¢ per lb., and extra at 11¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Held at 9@9½¢. Refiners' wants are light. The cost of lard tends to the firm holding.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—About 6¢ per lb. quoted for double pressed, with steadily well sold up supplies on foreign account.

GREASE STEARINE.—Has little buying interest, but holds the recent improved prices. Yellow at 5¼@5½¢; white at 5½@5¾¢.

GREASE.—Recent moderately improved prices are maintained. Little supply arriving from the West. Soap makers buying quieter. Quotations: Yellow, 4¼@4½¢; house, 4½@4¾¢; bone, 4¾@5¢; brown, 4¼@4½¢; white, 5@5½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trading has fallen off and is now very quiet. Notwithstanding the moderate stocks the tone is slightly more in the buyer's favor than it was in the previous week. Quotations: Cochin on spot, 7½@8¢; March and April arrival, 7½¢; March and May shipments, 7½¢; Ceylon at 6½¢ for spot, 6¼¢ for March and April arrivals, and 6¢ for March and May shipments.

PALM OIL.—Has slackened from the firmness of the previous week and is quieter. Quoted at 5¼@5½¢ for prime red.

CORN OIL.—Held at \$4.60 for car lots, but trading slow.

LARD OIL.—Demands from the manufacturing interests are reduced; the market is now quite dull. Prime quoted at 66¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Business in a jobbing way of a moderate order forms about the only feature of moment. Quotations: 80¢@85¢ for 20 cold test, 78¢ for 30 test, 62¢@65¢ for 40 test, 56¢@58¢ for prime.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Havre, France, 12,614 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,838 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,885,081 lbs.; London, England, 187,780 lbs.; Manchester, England, 77,778 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 35,682 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 6,456 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 6,295 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 33,066 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 158,312 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 46,476 lbs.; Southampton, England, 28,127 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 71,695 lbs.; Waso, Russia, 31,239 lbs.; Wiborg, 15,750 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 133,000 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 2,554 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 13,102 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 319,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,643 lbs.; Hull, England, 65,262 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 6,120 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,379 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,516 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 670,900 lbs.; London, England, 278,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 21,327 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,389 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,725 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,738 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 32,398 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 28,757 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 5,268 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 19,003 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,008,236 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 39,837 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 14,260 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 19,007 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 1,288 lbs.; Bombay, India, 11,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 10,950 lbs.;

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Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 26,212 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,374 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,500 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 147,385 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 169,713 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 22,153 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 77,127 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 95,774 lbs.; Havre, France, 155,738 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 21,300 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 218,194 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 15,807 lbs.; Hull, England, 108,517 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 147,118 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,830 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 641,251 lbs.; London, England, 514,479 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 74,005 lbs.; Manchester, England, 412,495 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 34,556 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 45,000 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 3,189 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 22,740 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 28,121 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 204,635 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 1,600 lbs.; Rio Janiero, Brazil, 156,164 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,595,415 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 69,012 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 27,942 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 104,110 lbs.; Savanillo, 64,528 lbs.; Southampton, England, 155,900 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 215,674 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 95,209 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 3,034 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 7,288 lbs.

PORK—Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Fremantle, Australia, 145 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 109 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 170 bbls., 5 tcs.; London, England, 16 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 577 bbls.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 24 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 543 bbls., 35 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 12 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 25, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF—Antwerp, Belgium, 131 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 13 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 86 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 bbls., 61,907 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 16 bbls., 38 tcs.; Lagos, Africa, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 805,375 lbs., 1,326 tcs.; London, England, 206,500 lbs., 25 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 13 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 35 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 83 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 78 bbls.; Southampton, England, 928,136 lbs., 1,822 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of, 312 tcs., 158 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 8 bbls.

OLEO OIL—Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 673 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 125 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 163 tcs.; London, England, 665 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,035 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.; Velle, Denmark, 105 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15,000 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,650 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,000 lbs.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

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Prime Summer White.

"PROGRESS"

Extra Butter Oil

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Prime Summer Yellow.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil

"PROGRESS"

Choice Cooking Oil

"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

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CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.

TALLOW—Antwerp, Belgium, 157,315 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,546 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 130,546 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 201,706 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 127,085 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 37,126 lbs.

OLEO LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

(Concluded from page 16.)

color of natural butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream, or both, which has a yellowish hue.

The court, in discussing the case, on its legal phases, says:

In reply the relator alleged that the facts stated in the said depositions do not constitute a crime. By Article 20 of the agricultural law (Chapter 338 of the laws of 1893), oleomargarine is defined to be "any article or substitute in the semblance of butter . . . not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream; or (2) any article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof, has been introduced to take the place of cream."

Article 26 provides that "no person by himself, his agents or employees . . . shall sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this State or elsewhere;" and "any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the agricultural law, whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever."

What would seem to be prohibited by this statute is the manufacture or sale of an article known as oleomargarine, or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter, made or manufactured out of or from any animal fat or vegetable oil not produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same.

After citing certain previous court findings and also noting the provisions of the constitution as to a citizen's rights, the court proceeds in its legal discussion, declaring that

"these constitutional principles were violated by an enactment which absolutely prohibited an important branch of industry for the sole reason that it competes with another and may reduce the price of an article of food for the human race." The court continues:

Such a Law Is Void.

So that if this statute is to be construed as prohibiting the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine it is void as a violation of these constitutional provisions.

The learned Deputy Attorney General, however, insists that these depositions in substance charged the defendant with the sale of an article or substance in imitation or semblance of natural butter and that, I think, is the only question. From these depositions it appeared that the relator sold an article called "Oleomargarine," which consisted of "a small brick of white substance, which was wrapped in an oiled paper, and which was labeled "Oleomargarine."

There was no statement by the purchaser of this article that it imitated or was in semblance of natural butter. The chemist to whom the purchaser of this article delivered it for analysis deposed that he received from the purchaser a brick or substance wrapped in oiled paper and labeled "Oleomargarine," and that such substance was pearl white and without color; that he analyzed the substance and found it to be what was commonly known as "Oleomargarine"; that the same was not natural butter, nor of the color of natural butter produced from pure and unadulterated milk or cream, or both, which has a yellowish hue.

It seems to me that this deposition negatives the fact that this substance was an imitation or in semblance of natural butter, but, on the contrary, that it was just what it purported to be, oleomargarine, and the essential facts necessary to constitute the crime were therefore expressly disproved by the deposition.

There is no case cited by the learned Deputy Attorney General which holds that the sale of oleomargarine is or can be prohibited by law; and it seems to us that as these depositions expressly negative the fact that this article was actually manufactured "in imitation or semblance of butter, the product of the dairy," the relator was entitled to be discharged. It follows that the order appealed from must be reversed and the relator discharged.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Diminished Export Demand—Buying of Mills Against Sales of Crude—Reduced Stocks on Contract Deliveries—Favorable Supply Position—Stronger Prices—Some Associated Market Products More in Buyer's Favor—The Lard Market, However, More Encouraging.

The position of the cottonseed oil market for the week is not particularly significant of radical variations in prices. The undertone, however, is quite firm. There is undoubtedly a calmer look to market situations of products allied to cottonseed oil; in that respect there is modified confidence in the cottonseed oil trading. But the favorable supply position of the cottonseed oil prevents more than slight effect from the indicated other market conditions. At this writing (Thursday) a higher lard market has strengthened the cotton oil market.

The buying of the refined cottonseed oil in New York for the future deliveries has been of a very moderate order, and chiefly in the interest of the people who had sold their crude oil. The "long" interest in New York has perhaps been added to in the degree of the new buying for the week, more particularly for the late months; there has been nothing especially dispiriting to the "longs" and they have refrained from urgent selling the late deliveries, although there has been, at times, a little liquidating of the near deliveries.

The slightly adverse features for the week have been essentially from the European news of less confident markets in Europe for miscellaneous soap materials. The counteracting influences have been the understanding of comparatively moderate (less than usual

for this time of the season) holdings of crude oil at the South, and the less than usual accumulations of the refined at the seaboard for this season of the year. It is realized, as well, that the mills are more generally closing down work for the season.

It seems improbable that the cotton oil market can get away, in the near future, very much from the current line of prices unless the factors of supply and demand prove more important than it seems likely they will. The general conditions of business in Europe and this country work against, as ordinarily considered, highly favorable supply positions. If the general trade affairs improve, as they may, this side of July, the moderate supplies as compared with former seasons would be an important factor for strong selling prices.

It is apparent that for the present the European commercial positions are failing to revive in the degree that had been hoped they would with the slightly but steadily improving commercial affairs in this country. The backwardness of the European markets in responding to the sentiment here, is, in our opinion, chiefly from the much less business they have had for several weeks from this country, by which their manufacturing interests are in degree suffering, with consequently some derangement of labor and the basis for consumption.

The European financial and commercial markets did not take alarm at once with the outbreak of the demoralization in this country; they had to feel first the direct effect upon their money markets; afterwards the results of diminished buying of this coun-

try of general merchandise. It looks as if it would be a long pull for Europe to readjust itself to normal trade conditions.

The slight reactions that take place occasionally in our home markets from firmness for miscellaneous fat supplies and other products tends also to the belief of Europe that our own country's commercial affairs are not as secure as they should be in the way of reactions from depression.

If the temper of the various food and manufacturing products could be permanently sustained in this country, the confidence of Europe would be by degrees strengthened.

It will be recollected that when a few weeks since the various products of Europe, more particularly those used for soapmaking purposes, broke up in prices to an exceptionally low trading basis, and that there was thereupon active buying of them, by which prices for a few days thereafter reacted to firmness, there was the trade belief that the markets would soon gain in a permanent way. It has been proven, however, that the manufacturers got loaded up with the raw materials at the low prices, and that the business in the manufactured goods, by reason of the commercial apathy, has not warranted their proceeding materially further in buying the raw materials. The outcome is of tame prices again in Europe for essentially all of the raw materials.

The prices of linseed have eased up in the English markets, as well as those for cottonseed oil, sesame and peanut oils. The tallow prices of London are down 3d., and at its auction sale this week only 150 casks were sold out of 1,150 casks offered.

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Chicago, 1893.
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Atlanta, 1895.
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Charleston, S. C., 1902.
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If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

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We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

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When it is considered that the foreign and our home markets are getting a materially less supply of tallow than ordinarily the unsatisfactory conditions of business are prominent for the easier selling prices of the products.

The cattle arriving in our home markets are not only of materially less volume than they were in the previous year, but of less average weights.

Anywhere near ordinary business conditions would make the supply basis of beef fats, hog fats, more particularly greases, and cottonseed oil, of marked moment for market prices. The diminished supply of some of the competing fats of East India production does not have the usual influence because of the dull trade conditions.

The argument is steadily used that cottonseed oil holds up very well in price, that it stood the strain from the depression in the associated fat products markets of only a few week since, and that as there is some improvement in the markets for the associated fats from their extreme low trading point, that the cotton oil market is in better position than any other class of fats for supported prices, despite the other indicated developments for the week.

The merit of the cottonseed oil market is chiefly in the modified rate of productions for the season. With all of the modification of consumption through the business depression, the producing season is winding up with comparatively moderate supplies of the cotton oil.

The holdings of the crude oil by the independent mills are now restricted, as after the 300 tanks sold in the previous week, then referred to in our closing report. It is well understood that there is much less of the crude oil now held by the independent mills and by the leading companies than was held by them at this time last year. The supply of the refined is less than then, despite the modified home consumption for the season.

But the future conditions of trade in Europe and this country will have most significance in the cottonseed oil market for the remainder of the season.

It is observed that the export demands for the cottonseed oil have become of moderate importance for the week in the New York market, as decidedly less than those of the previous week, although there are a few bids from the exporters close to the market prices. The home compound makers have had better support for their products from the position of the lard market; the compound makers have been, however, for the week, slow buyers of the cottonseed oil. In the previous week it will be recollected that the exporters' and compound makers' demands were of marked importance.

The mills have been asking up to 31c. for crude, and have had bidding of 30c. There have been sales of 20 to 25 tanks at 30@30½c. Up to 31c. is asked; the inside price of 30c. would be paid for considerable quantities.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (21), easier by ¼c., and dull. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow March, 38c.

100 bbls. July, 39¼c.; 200 bbls. September, 40c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, March, 38@38½c.; April, 38¼@38¾c.; May, 38¾@39c.; July, 39½@39¾c.; September, 39¾@40c.; October, 37½@37¾c. Good off yellow, March, 37@38¼c.; off yellow, 36½@38c.; winter yellow, 39@41¼c.; summer white, 38@40c.

Sales the day before had been 600 bbls. prime yellow May, 39¼c.; 500 bbls. July, 39¼@40c.

On Monday, strong market; recovery of ¼@½c. Sales: 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, 38½@39c.; 2,600 bbls. July, 39¼@40c.; 400 bbls. September, 40½c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, March, 37½@38½c.; April, 38¼@38¾c.; May, 38¾@39c.; July, 39¾@40c.; September, 40¼@40½c.; October, 37½@38½c. Good off yellow, March, 37@38½c.; off yellow, 36½@38½c.; winter yellow, 39@41¼c.; summer white, 39@42c.

On Tuesday market quiet and well sustained. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, May, 38¾c.; 1,000 bbls. July, 40c.; 300 bbls. September, 40¼@40½c.; switch of 1,000 bbls. May, 38½c.; 1,000 bbls. September, 40c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, March, 38@40c.; April, 38¼@39c.; May, 38¾@39c.; July, 39¾@40c.; September, 40¼@40½c.; October, 37½@38½c. Good off yellow, March, 38@39c.; off yellow, 37@38½c.; winter yellow, 40@42c.; summer white, 39@42c.

On Wednesday, slightly easier market at the close after a firm opening; light liquidation of the early months. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, March, 38¼c.; 200 bbls. May, 39@39½c.; 600 bbls. September, 40½c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, March, 37¾@38¾c.; April, 38@38½c.; May, 38¾@39c.; July, 39¾@40c.; September, 40¼@40½c.; October, 37½@38½c. Good off yellow, March, 36½@38c.; off yellow, 36½@38c.; winter yellow, 39@42c.; summer white, 38½@41¾c.

On Thursday, strong market; small advance in prices based upon a higher lard market. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, 38½c.; 300 bbls. April, 38½c.; 2,100 bbls. May, 39@39½c.; 700 bbls. July, 40@40½c.; 500 bbls. September, 40¾@41c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, March, 37@38c.; April, 38½@39c.; May, 39¼@39½c.; July, 40¼@40½c.; September, 41@41½c.; October, 37¾@39c. Good off yellow, March, 37½@39c.; off yellow, 37@39c.; winter yellow, 40@43c.; summer white, 40@44c.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the

Inter-State Cotton Seed
Crushers Association
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MAY 19, 20 and 21, 1908

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CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 27.—Cottonseed oil market is quieter; less demand. Butter oil at 32 florins; 30½ florins for prime summer yellow; 28 florins for off oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 27.—Cottonseed oil market is dull, rather favoring buyers. Off oil at 57½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 27.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet; unchanged. Quoted at 58½ francs for prime summer yellow and 66 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 27.—Cottonseed oil market is easier. Off oil at 23½s.; prime summer yellow, 24¼s.; butter oil at 26s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 27.—Cottonseed oil market is slow; moderate demand. Quote off oil at 49 marks; prime summer yellow, 50 marks; white and butter oil, 54 marks.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 26, 1908.—Since our last market letter very little change has taken place; conditions, if anything, are a little firmer. Competing oils in Europe are reported as doing better, but are still below the parity of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil. Margarine makers are still taking the choice grades in considerable quantities. Crude is still being held like "grim death," and very little has changed hands during the past week. The market on the whole is very narrow and touchy, with the sentiment of the trade in favor of the long side. Market closed to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 37c. bid; April, 38½c. bid, 39c. asked; May 39¼c. bid, 39½c. asked; July, 40¼c. bid, 40½c. asked; September, 41c. bid, 41½c. asked; October, 37¾c. bid, 39c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 42c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 42c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 26.—Crude oil steady, 30c. bid for any shipment. Meal dull, \$24. Hulls, \$6.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 26.—Crude oil, 30c. for all deliveries. Prime meal, \$21@22, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 26.—Cotton oil market firm, not much doing. Mills are generally well sold up. Prime crude, 31½c. Choice meal, \$22.50@23. Hulls quiet at \$6, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 26.—Crude oil firmer; 30c. bid, 30½c. asked; liberal sales the past ten days; refined is dull. Meal higher and excited, \$27, long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$25.50. Hulls are lower.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 26.—Oil market firm; 30c. bid and 31c. asked for prime crude.

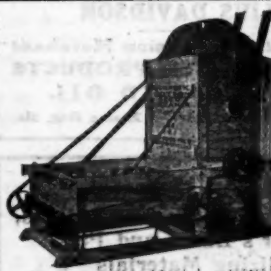
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$300.
New members: H. B. Grubbs (Biscuit and Cracker Mfg. Co.); E. Westrope (Finley, Barrell & Co.)
Lewis O. Bodman (American Hominy Co.), was proposed for membership.
Visitors: R. E. Foran, St. Louis; S. L. Levan, Lancaster, Pa.; E. Straus, F. B. Rice, Omaha; Leon Alling, Boston; E. H. Culver, F. E. Bullard, Toledo; W. E. White, H. A. Foss, H. Snowell, Chicago; Henry Sagers, St. Louis.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 25, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.		Since	Same
Port.	For Week.	Sept. 1, 1907.	Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	25	100	—
Abo, Russia.....	—	—	20
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	6	16
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	9
Alexandria, Egypt.....	150	7,882	568
Algiers, Algeria.....	50	6,315	6,715
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony....	—	55	468
Amapola, Honduras.....	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	—	383
Antofagasta, Chili.....	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	505	5,183	1,555
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	340	66
Asus, West Indies.....	—	—	269
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	93	—
Barbados, W. I.....	—	1,020	608
Beirut, Syria.....	—	115	—
Belant, Ireland.....	—	125	125
Berbice, Br. Guiana.....	—	—	84
Bergen, Norway.....	50	690	500
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea....	—	5	13
Bombay, India.....	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria.....	—	1,050	675
Bordeaux, France.....	—	2,986	1,045
Braila, Roumania.....	—	75	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	624	349
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	50	13
Bridgetown, W. I.....	—	—	24
Bristol, England.....	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	600	4,075	1,002
Bukharest, Roumania.....	—	80	—
Calabariew, Cuba.....	11	11	—
Callao, Peru.....	—	68	—
Calcutta, India.....	—	4	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,001	521
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Colony.....	—	293	309
Ceara, Brazil.....	—	—	6
Celba, Honduras.....	—	113	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	2,135	525
Christiansand, Norway.....	50	175	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	91	219
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela....	9	189	34
Colon, Panama.....	7	689	587
Conakry, Africa.....	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey.....	295	5,536	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	901	275
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	58	184
Cork, Ireland.....	30	130	30
Cristobal, Panama.....	—	104	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands....	—	24	14
Dakar, W. Africa.....	—	29	—
Danzig, Germany.....	50	1,275	1,733
Dedagatch, Turkey.....	—	75	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	54	62



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Demerara, British Guiana	1,426	1,120
Drontheim, Norway	125	150
Dublin, Ireland	600	1,375
Dundee, Scotland	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87
Dunkirk, France	1,200	125
Fiume, Austria	50	—
Fort de France, West Indies	821	671
Frederickshald, Norway	—	35
Fredericton, Australia	23	—
Gelatz, Roumania	2,711	2,125
Genoa, Italy	420	9,598
Georgetown, British Guiana	253	195
Gibraltar, Spain	250	3,880
Glasgow, Scotland	825	10,973
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7
Göteborg, Sweden	299	500
Granada, Spain	—	37
Grenada, West Indies	51	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	3,208	1,880
Guantanamo, Cuba	20	—
Hamburg, Germany	8,579	2,161
Havana, Cuba	18	636
Havre, France	666	20,141
Helsingfors, Finland	20	—
Hull, England	25	125
Inagua, West Indies	—	18
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55
Kingston, West Indies	106	1,841
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100
Kustendji, Roumania	—	835
La Guaira, Venezuela	29	207
La Libertad, Salvador	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,508
Leith, Scotland	—	125
Liverpool, England	425	6,183
London, England	95	8,858
Macoris, San Domingo	—	630
Malmö, Sweden	—	260
Malta, Island of	100	1,923
Manchester, England	75	1,829
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	30
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	17
Marcellus, France	4,901	114,500
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,257
Massawa, Arabia	—	132
Matanzas, West Indies	—	5
Melbourne, Australia	—	460
Messina, Sicily	—	47
Mexico, Mexico	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	13
Nantes, France	497	2,200
Naples, Italy	—	505
Newcastle, England	—	250
Nuevitas, Cuba	5	25
Oran, Algeria	—	1,892
Oruro, Brazil	—	42
Panama, Panama	—	105
Para, Brazil	—	68
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	25
Perambuco, Brazil	—	90
Philippeville, Algeria	—	181
Piræus, Greece	—	20
Pointe-à-Pitre, West Indies	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	56
Port au Prince, West Indies	21	00
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	5
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	6
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55
Port Limon, Costa Rica	7	180
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	13
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	001
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	7
Port Said, Egypt	—	182
Progreso, Mexico	—	210
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	1,955
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,450
Riga, Russia	—	76
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	334
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	2,414	4,980
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	334
Rotterdam, Holland	—	34,472
St. Croix, West Indies	—	5
St. Johns, N. F.	—	74
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	130
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	88
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4
Selonica, Turkey	—	508
Samana, San Domingo	—	10
Sanches, San Domingo	127	368
San Domingo City, San Dom.	451	1,541
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3
Santiago, Cuba	10	115
Santos, Brazil	—	1,467
Sekondi, West Africa	—	30
Shanghai, China	—	70
Smyrna, Turkey	—	860
Southampton, England	—	415
Stavanger, Norway	—	2,524
Stettin, Germany	200	2,524
Stockholm, Sweden	—	274
Sydney, Australia	—	129
Talcahuana, Chile	—	202
Tampico, Mexico	—	100
Tangier, Morocco	—	225
Tonaberg, Norway	—	5,046
Trieste, Austria	—	424
Trinidad, Island of	20	350
Tunis, Algeria	—	305
Valletta, Maltese Island	104	305
Valparaiso, Chili	—	8,237
Venice, Italy	—	806
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	10
Victoria, Brazil	—	53
Wellington, New Zealand	—	98
Yokohama, Japan	—	28

Totals13,468 820,519 170,954

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	2,400	8,280
Belfast, Ireland	—	2,790
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	300
Bordeaux, France	—	675
Bremen, Germany	990	1,775
Bristol, England	—	525

Christiania, Norway	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	5
Copenhagen, Denmark	9,850	2,875
Dublin, Ireland	—	280
Dunkirk, France	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	5,735
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,350
Hamburg, Germany	2,220	26,070
Havre, France	25	2,205
Hull, England	920	2,900
Liverpool, England	—	17,856
London, England	750	10,530
Manchester, England	—	1,470
Marseilles, France	275	10,805
Newcastle, England	—	200
Port Barrios, Central America	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland	9,752	54,146
Swansea, Wales	—	603
Tampico, Mexico	—	450
Trieste, Austria	—	100
Venice, Italy	100	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,293

Totals16,862 154,322 166,198

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	750
Bremen, Germany	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	200	600
Hamburg, Germany	—	950
Havana, Cuba	—	382
Liverpool, England	—	1,000
London, England	—	509
Marseilles, France	—	300
Reval, Russia	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,836
Tampico, Mexico	—	60
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,627

Totals200 18,123 59,292

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300
Bremen, Germany	—	300
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275
Hamburg, Germany	—	575
Havre, France	—	1,730
Liverpool, England	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50

Totals7,110 9,505

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	806
Hamburg, Germany	—	750
Liverpool, England	—	81

Totals1,061 1,062

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	27	27
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	120
Bergen, Norway	134	268
Bremen, Germany	—	108
Christiania, Norway	—	2,321
Christiansand, Norway	51	104
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	290
Drontheim, Norway	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	735
Göteborg, Sweden	213	1,271
Hamburg, Germany	107	3,742
Havre, France	—	5,075
Kalmar, Sweden	59	59
Liverpool, England	—	525
Malmö, Sweden	161	323
Rotterdam, Holland	11,485	29,275
Stavanger, Norway	145	253
Stockholm, Sweden	107	107
Tonsberg, Norway	163	163
Trieste, Austria	—	288

Totals12,652 45,019 46,706

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 304 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,

Fuller's Earth and Fer-

tilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	3,000
London, England	—	58
Rotterdam, Holland	—	187

Totals187 3,646

From All Other Ports.

Canada	635	11,911
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	208

Totals635 11,911 13,399

Recapitulation.

From New York	13,468	320,519	170,954
From New Orleans	16,862	154,322	166,198
From Galveston	200	18,123	59,292
From Baltimore	—	7,110	9,505
From Philadelphia	1,061	1,062	—
From Savannah	12,652	45,019	46,706
From Newport News	—	187	3,646
From all other ports	635	11,911	13,399

Totals43,512 558,222 470,762

LOUISVILLE OIL REFINERY.

It is announced that the Louisville Cotton Oil Company of Louisville, Ky., has purchased a large tract of land directly opposite its present plant at Louisville, on which it is intended to erect an additional refinery. There is eleven acres of ground in the purchase, and the completion of the company's plans will make Louisville an even more important oil center than it is at present. President J. J. Caffrey, of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, would not say just when plans would be completed for the erection of the plant. It is intended, however, to operate it as an individual unit, distinct from the present refinery, which was only recently rebuilt and enlarged after a disastrous fire.

IOWA MEAT CONTRACTS.

The Agar Packing Company, of Des Moines, got the pork and pork products contract and Swift & Company the beef supply contracts at the semi-annual award of the Iowa state board of control. More than 322 tons of beef and 88 tons of pork are used during the period. The Des Moines contract amounts to about \$17,000.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Luther A. Ransom, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-President, Henry J. Parrish, Gayoso Oil Works, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, C. M. Thatcher, Wills Point, Tex.
Vice-President, Thomas Bell, Shreveport, La.
Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Newberry, Blossom, Tex.
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Newberry, Blossom, Tex.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Edward Woodall, Hillsboro.
Vice-President, R. L. Heflin, Galveston.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.
Secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. C. Hamilton, Capital City Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. Fitz Simon, Columbia.
Vice-President, J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.
Secretary and Treasurer, R. F. Taylor, Columbia.

GEORGIA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, M. S. Harper, Atlanta.
Secretary, Fielding Wallace, Augusta.
Treasurer, Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The entire market continues to show a better tone with more inquiries and sales and firmer prices ruling and further advances being asked. Native steers are not being taken as well as branded varieties, but there is more inquiry for these, and some trading is expected soon. On account of the stronger market on Texas and Colorado packers are asking higher prices for natives. Packers who were willing to sell February and March natives a while ago at 9¼c. are now holding these at 9½c., although as yet the inquiry for late salting natives is small. Outside tanners are willing to pay 10½c. for late November and early December natives, but there are very few of these unsold and packers are asking 10¾@11c. for them. Texas steers continue firm, especially the heavy weights, and last sales of heavy Texas from Southwestern points were at 11c. Light Texas are nominal at 9¼c. and extremes at 8½c. Butt brands are in less demand than Colorados, but the packers are well sold up on about all kinds of branded hides and some packers who are ahead, as they think that the market will be higher by the end of next month, when they will have cured lots of Texas to offer. Butt brands are being held at 9@9½c. and Colorados at 9¼@9½c. There is a good demand from tanners for Colorados at 9c., but packers will not sell at this price now. Branded cows are in moderate supply, with no sales reported. Packers are talking 8¼@8½c. for these. Native cows are more active and firmer. Although one packer was reported to have sold 10,000 light cows to date at 7¾c., another is reported to have sold 3,000 light cows at the advanced price of 8c. Heavy cows are quoted nominally at 8@8¼c., with no sales reported of these. Branded bulls are again in demand and a big packer has sold 3,000 of these at 7¼c., cleaning up all he had at all points to April 1st. No sales native bulls yet.

Later.—A big packer is reported to have sold 10,000 branded cows, probably from Southwestern points, at 8½c. A big packer reports having sold a lot of 3,000 light native cows at 8¼c. The sale of spready native steers recently referred to is reported to consist of a lot of 3,000 January, February and March salting sold by a big packer at 11c. Bids of 9c. are freely made for Colorados and refused with 9¼@9½c. asked. Native steers held at 9½c. and packers say that 9¼c. would be refused.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market shows some improvement in sympathy with the better demand and firmer prices on packer hides. Tanners have not operated to any extent in country hides as yet, but dealers claim that

the small receipts from the outside country will keep the market firm, even though tanners continue to hold off from buying much until there is a better trade in leather. The dealers are looking for a better trade soon and they are willing to take chances by adding to their present stocks on hand and are picking up all the lots in the country that are obtainable at reasonable prices. Late receipt buffs are now being firmly held at 6¼c. and 5¾c., and it is not believed that any could be secured at less. Of course, any hides that run into short hair are held at correspondingly higher prices. Heavy cows continue quotable at a range of 6¼@7c., and choice lots with a small percentage of seconds are not obtainable under the outside price. Extremes are slow for poor late receipt lots and these are still quotable at 6½@7c. For any lot that is fairly good 7c. is firmly asked. Heavy steers are also firmer, with bids of 7¼c. turned down and 7½c. asked. Heavy bulls are slow but steady. Large buyers are keeping out of the market at over 6c., and 5c. on selections, but holders are asking 6½c. and 5½c., and 6¼c. could probably be secured.

HORSE HIDES.—There is a firmer tone to the market and stock is held strong at \$3.25.

CALFSKINS.—Since the sale by a big packer of three months' stock of skins at 13c. flat for calf, 8c. for kips and 6c. for branded kips the dealers here are feeling somewhat firmer and are again talking 13c. for strictly Chicago city skins. Some recent sales of regular Chicago cities were at 12½c., however, and buyers are not inclined to pay any more. Some outside cities are offered at 12½@12¾c., and some good lots of countries are held at 12¼c. Kips are dull and entirely neglected at 7c. Deacons are steady at 95c. and 75c.

SHEEPSKINS.—It is learned that a big packer recently sold 10,000 March sheep running 12 lbs. and up at \$1.30 and this lot was taken by a big packer. Prices vary as to lots and quotations are listed at \$1.20@1.35 for sheep and \$1.05@1.22½ for lambs. Country pelts are in fair call and unchanged at a range of 75c.@\$1.10 for fresh butcher lots.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Outside of a sale of about 5,100 Orinocos at around 18c. no other business of account has been reported.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—One packer has made a sale of 1,000 early winter all weight cows at 7¼c. flat, and another packer refused to sell a similar lot of cows at the same figure. The same packer also sold two cars of March native steers at 8¼c. and two or three cars of branded steers at 8¼c. The packer who recently sold branded hides here did not sell any butt brands, as at first reported, but only Colorados, and moved about eight or nine cars of these. It is reported from one source that the price secured for these Colorados was better than 8¼c., possibly 8¾c., but from another source it is reported that the price was 8¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is more activity in the hide market and prices are firmer. About two cars of New York State cows have been sold at 6¼@5¾c. on selection and 2 cars of New York State cows, out of first salt and dating back to last summer sold at 6½c. flat. Another sale of several cars of New York State hides, including

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

short haired stock, was made at 6¼c. flat. Most buyers, however, are still talking only 6c. flat for all long-haired cows. Calfskins are quiet, but held steady. One New York City collector reports being bid \$1.27½ and \$1.57½ for 5 to 7's and 7 to 9's alone. There are considerable accumulations here of kips, which are very slow of sale.

Boston.

The market is firmer, with Ohio shippers now holding at 7¼@7½c. for buffs, but it is difficult to get bids at over 7c. Southern hides are also held firmer, with 6@6¼c. asked for best lots and 5½@5¾c. quotable on poor lots. Several Southern shippers have withdrawn offerings and advised brokers not to try to force sales at present.

SECOND-HAND INFORMATION.

Things second-hand have their uses. Second-hand machinery is largely purchased, and both buyer and seller find it profitable to trade together. There comes a time, however, when a first-hand machine is better than a second-hand machine, and this policy is often wise and necessary in other walks of life.

Some people have a tendency to obtain knowledge at second-hand. We refer particularly to information about market conditions. The man who claims he has no time to read trade papers or study sources of original instruction, usually has lots of time to sit around gossiping, or in other words to get posted on the markets at second-hand. He grows to rely on points of view that are not his own. While it is of great benefit for business men to talk and trade together, and to exchange opinions, yet it is equally, if not more important, that printed matter, particularly of a serious and responsible nature, should also be consulted.

The right kind of trade journals to-day are filling a very useful function. They employ special and experienced writers who devote much time to studying and analyzing trade conditions so that their published work indicates the thought expended on it. In high class journals much care is exercised that all sides of the markets be presented impartially for consideration of the readers.

Current market gossip is not always reliable. The memory of the average man is short. It is the duty of the trade paper editor to remember that he is writing for busy men who wish to get the facts of the markets or other information as quickly as possible. It is, therefore, beneficial to every manufacturer and merchant to studiously read those trade papers which faithfully and fully perform their expected function. It is not the province of the editor to prophesy or predict, but rather to photograph the market facts so that busy men may be able to draw safe inferences.

The man who prefers to obtain his market information second-hand is usually the one to make second-hand profits. The bright and enterprising men who study the trade papers and other market reports are always prepared for what happens; and frequently are able to obtain hints and suggestions which prove important and valuable.—Hide & Leather.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

Chicago Section

It looks like T. R. by acc—, by heck!

Getting quite a string of bankers down to the State's summer and winter resort at Joliet.

There is a well developed tendency to buy May wheat on all breaks and sell September at market.

There are a few plugs in high places going around who were vaccinated for good fellows, but it didn't "take."

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 21, averaged 8.25 cents per pound.

Mr. Armour thinks the business situation greatly improved, and is an all-round optimist—a healthy condition to be in, surely.

Abruzzi looks like accomplishing what Bryan and the whole Democratic party failed to do—the opening of Grandpa Davis's bar'l.

Chicago brewers, in line with the coal man, the ice man, etc., have given notice that the price of beer will be advanced \$1.00 per barrel on April 1. Is the date a coincidence?

Dr. Evans' recommendation that Lake Michigan be kept clean and well dusted was agreed to by the council and the mayor was empowered to appoint a commissoiner to see to it.

Three Chicago board of trade memberships changed hands during the week at \$2,100 net to the buyer. Applications for memberships are numerous and those for transfer few. Sell September wheat!

King Edward has given notice he will shortly hand out a few titles. Great business head—he knows there are more American heir-esses than there are titles and it's no use passing up the mun.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAINS and PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President.
W. S. Booth, Secretary.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

S. J. WELLS

Commission Buyer of Live Hogs

189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO

Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.

240 La Salle Street - - - - - CHICAGO.
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,
COTTON SEED OIL.

Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-
ings, Cline Stock and all Packing
House Products.

Our Prices are Up to Date.

First class casings salesman wants a job. Good western house wants a packinghouse engineer and a couple of experienced sausage stuffers. Write Chicago office of The National Provisioner if interested.

Senator Guggenheim is said to have stated that the recent panic was a blessing in disguise, but is not credited with saying to whom. As the senator owns a husky meal ticket he can afford to make such cracks.

Packers paid as high as \$8.10 for lambs during the week. The Independent Packing Company bought a big string of 86 Colorados at this price. Clipped lambs sold as high as \$7.40 and wool yearlings up to \$7.60.

The House of Representatives passed a bill the other day providing for the restoration of the motto "In God We Trust" on gold and silver coins of the United States. We trust in God to get us enough of 'em to go around, that's all.

The franchise of the Commonwealth-Edison Company was passed during the week by the city council by a vote of 50 to 16, though it took all night Monday to do it. There are some awfully inconsiderate and stubborn people in this world.

John Moran is now located in Toledo, O., in the packing business. His old partner, Mr. Healy, who has been in the ice machine business for several years, will shortly retire, turning over his business to a well-known Chicago engineering concern.

W. L. Gregson says: "Cash trade shows no particular improvement other than a normal change from winter to spring conditions. Manufacturers of provisions generally are leaning to the bull side on account of their desire to market product at better prices."

"Sarco" mastic flooring for packing and cold storage houses is said to be unquestionably the best flooring, from every practical viewpoint. Those who have adopted it are highly satisfied with it. The Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co., Chicago, makes this flooring.

The Hessian fly is working overtime for the wheat bull down in Kansas, according to reports from that state with the tree in front of it. On the other hand report sayeth wheat is growing right away from the green bug, in spite of the dry weather. Take your choice!

John D., Jr., proposes to form a Bible class organization to include all the Bible classes in the country. John D., Sr., practically owns the Earth and now if John D., Jr., gets a strangle hold on Heaven they'll have the whole works in the family—outside of Hades.

The work of reconstructing the Grand Pacific Hotel is being vigorously pushed. While the fire did considerable damage, water did much more. Number of guests have remained in the hotel, in parts not affected by the fire. The assembly and dining rooms are being used right along.

Mayor Busse's programme for the electrification of the steam railways entering Chicago at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000 is to be actively pushed. This completed and the smoke inspector attending to the balance—something of a job—and the smokeless shirt and collar will be in style.

The General Electric Company has received an order for 300 new double truck trolley car four motor equipments. The order amounts to approximately \$1,000,000 and will be filled in the shops of the company at Schenectady, N. Y. The cars are for the Chicago Railways Company. This is one of the largest orders placed for electrical equipment since the beginning of the business depression last October.

Here's the formula for a new food preservative compound on which United States patent No. 868,566 has just been granted: Phosphates of lime, iron, potash, soda and magnesia, together with the chlorides of potash and soda, the sulphates of lime, soda and potash, fluoride of lime and silica mixed together in the proportion found in animal tissues, with a base of sugar of milk. That's going some! Dr. Wiley please note.

Fowler's Canadian Company, Hamilton, Ontario, has now one of the largest and most up-to-date packinghouses in the Dominion. The house is equipped to kill cattle, hogs, and sheep, and has a modern lard refinery attached. Mr. Chas. L. Adams is general superintendent. He is a son of the well-known old timer, the late Joseph Adams, who came from New York to Chicago in the early days and finally located in Des Moines, Ia., where he died a year or so ago.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

R. H. YAIT

L. C. NORDMEYER

Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co.,

Refrigerating Engineers and Contractors

WRIGHT BUILDING
ST. LOUIS

Ice Plants, Cold Storage, Street Pipe Line

BREWRIES AND ABATTOIRS DESIGNED,
SUPERVISED AND CONTRACTED

Existing Plants Improved and Supervised



ANTEMORTEM INSPECTION OF CATTLE BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.



ANTEMORTEM INSPECTION OF SHEEP BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

These illustrations are from the report on the "Federal Meat Inspection System," by A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reprinted by permission. The installment appearing in last week's issue described the antemortem inspection system under the new law, above illustrated. Owing to demands on space the continuation of Dr. Melvin's article is deferred until next week.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 16.....	25,946	1,445	56,356	12,735
Tuesday, March 17.....	3,834	3,282	16,254	10,322
Wednesday, March 18.....	14,780	2,778	30,997	8,550
Thursday, March 19.....	6,568	1,785	30,877	7,980
Friday, March 20.....	2,279	418	22,637	5,953
Saturday, March 21.....	490	33	15,648	2,608
Total last week.....	53,257	9,721	170,264	46,358
Previous week.....	55,317	8,211	170,940	58,561
Cor. week 1907.....	61,755	6,462	156,594	76,636
Cor. week 1906.....	56,840	8,194	165,712	88,977

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 16.....	9,012	91	16,419	3,506
Tuesday, March 17.....	4,395	106	7,248	2,774
Wednesday, March 18.....	6,429	309	10,061	2,268
Thursday, March 19.....	4,811	37	11,164	2,913
Friday, March 20.....	3,576	47	10,416	939
Saturday, March 21.....	620	.....	8,906	850
Total last week.....	28,842	490	64,814	13,259
Previous week.....	27,595	231	68,758	20,121
Cor. week 1907.....	20,090	215	47,244	21,055
Cor. week 1906.....	25,945	290	64,862	23,191

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	734,653	76,176	2,520,365	750,421
Year ago.....	749,299	74,524	1,915,555	925,900

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 21.....	531,000
Week previous.....	567,000
Year ago.....	454,000
Two years ago.....	496,000

Total to date.....	8,450,000
Same period, 1907.....	6,006,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week March 21, 1908.....	130,400	401,200	.....
Week ago.....	127,600	448,800	.....
Year ago.....	158,500	401,100	.....
Two years ago.....	143,400	387,200	.....

Total, year to date.....	1,724,000	6,027,000	1,095,000
Same period, 1907.....	1,947,000	4,620,000	2,242,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 21:	
Armour & Co.....	29,700
Swift & Co.....	14,900
Anglo-American.....	9,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,100
H. Boone & Co.....	3,400
Continental P. Co.....	.....
Hammond & Co.....	6,100
Morris & Co.....	7,600
Roberts & Oak.....	2,900
S. & S.....	11,000
Western Packing Co.....	8,200
Omaha Packing Co.....	.....
Other packers.....	16,800
Total.....	114,500
Week ago.....	109,900
Year ago.....	121,900
Two years ago.....	109,700
Total for year to date.....	1,986,900
Same period, 1907.....	1,668,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week March 21, 1908.....	\$4.85	\$4.85	\$5.90	\$7.25
Previous week.....	5.55	4.63	5.65	6.85
Year ago.....	5.35	6.53	5.90	7.00
Two years ago.....	5.05	6.40	5.40	6.30
Three years ago.....	6.00	5.14	5.50	7.10

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.25@7.00
Fair to good steers.....	5.25@6.25
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.75@5.25
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.50@6.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.25@5.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25@5.75
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@5.00
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.50
Canners.....	1.50@2.50
Common to choice bulls.....	2.75@5.00
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@6.75

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$4.85 @4.95
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.95 @5.05
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 4.95 @5.10	
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	5.00@5.15
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	5.00 @5.15
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	2.75 @4.30
Throw-outs, all weights.....	3.25 @4.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	3.50 @4.25
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	4.25 @4.70

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$6.50@7.00
Fair to good wethers.....	5.25@6.25
Fair to prime ewes.....	5.00@6.50
Fed wethers.....	5.50@6.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.25@7.00
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@7.25
Good to fancy native lambs.....	7.25@8.10
Fed lambs.....	7.25@8.10
Slipped lambs.....	6.25@7.40
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@7.50
Cull lambs.....	4.50@6.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.50@6.00
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$12.40	\$12.52½	\$12.40	\$12.45
July.....	12.87½	12.90	12.77½	12.85
September.....	.....	.....	.....	13.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.90	7.95	7.87½	7.95
July.....	8.10	8.20	8.10	18.17½
September.....	8.35	8.40	8.35	18.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85
July.....	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15
September.....	7.40	7.40	7.37½	7.40

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.45	12.47½	12.50	12.25
July.....	12.87½	12.87½	12.60	12.65
September.....	13.10	13.10	12.95	13.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.90	7.92½
July.....	8.12½	8.15	8.02½	8.05
September.....	8.32½	8.35	8.25	18.27½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.80	6.82½	6.67½	6.70
July.....	7.10	7.12½	6.95	6.97½
September.....	7.32½	7.35	7.22½	7.25

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.40	12.50	12.35	12.45
July.....	12.80	12.87½	12.75	12.87½
September.....	13.07½	13.20	13.07½	13.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.92½
July.....	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	18.15
September.....	8.27½	8.35	8.27½	18.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.72½	6.77½	6.72½	6.77½
July.....	7.05	7.07½	7.02½	7.07½
September.....	7.30	7.35	7.27½	7.35

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.52½	12.55	12.42½	12.47½
July.....	12.92½	12.92½	12.80	12.85
September.....	13.30	13.30	13.15	13.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.95	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
July.....	8.15	8.17½	8.12½	18.15
September.....	8.37½	8.37½	8.32½	8.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.82½	6.82½	6.77½	6.77½
July.....	7.10	7.10	7.07½	7.07½
September.....	7.35	7.35	7.32½	7.35

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60
July.....	12.97	13.30	12.97	13.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.97	8.15	7.97	8.12
July.....	8.20	8.35	8.20	8.32

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.85	6.97	6.85	6.95
July.....	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.22

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.95	13.12	12.95	13.05
July.....	13.35	13.52	13.35	13.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.22
July.....	8.35	8.45	8.35	8.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.00	7.07	7.00	7.05
July.....	7.30	7.37	7.27	7.35

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, March 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; 14@16 ave., 8; 18@20 ave., 8½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 9¼@9½; 18@20 ave., 9¼@9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; 14@16 ave., 8; 18@20 ave., 8¼@8½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8¼; 18@20 ave., 8¼; 20@22 ave., 8¼; 22@24 ave., 8½; 24@26 ave., 8¼; 26@28 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@7 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5; 10@11 ave., 4¾; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 6; 12@14 ave., 6; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 9; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18 @22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	9 @12
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½ @16
Beef Stew.....	8 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½ @12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½ @12½
Corned Ribs.....	7 @7
Corned Flanks.....	7 @7
Round Steaks.....	14 @14
Round Roasts.....	12½ @12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½ @12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	11 @14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10 @10
Roiled Roast.....	12½ @14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00 @2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50 @2.00
Hind Quarters.....	30 @30
Fore Quarters.....	15 @15
Legs, fancy.....	20 @20
Stew.....	10 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @14
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	34 @34
Chops, Frenched.....	15 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	21 @21
Stew.....	8 @8
Shoulders.....	12½ @12½
Hind Quarters.....	16 @16
Fore Quarters.....	12½ @12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22 @22

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12 @12
Pork Chops.....	11 @11
Pork Shoulders.....	9 @9
Pork Tenderloins.....	28 @28
Pork Butts.....	10 @10
Spare Ribs.....	9 @9
Blades.....	7 @7
Hocks.....	8 @8
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @6
Leaf Lard.....	10 @10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14 @16
Fore Quarters.....	10 @12
Legs.....	16 @16
Breasts.....	5 @10
Shoulders.....	10 @12
Cutlets.....	20 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3 @4
Tallow.....	2 @3
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 @2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	9 @11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	45 @50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	12 @15
Turkeys.....	12½ @13
Fowls.....	11½ @12½
Roosters.....	7 @7
Ducks.....	12½ @12½
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00 @7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@16¼
Chickens.....	@12¼
Ducks.....	@13
Geese.....	@9
Roosters.....	@7

Veal.

Choice.....	8 @9¼
Good.....	7 @8
Medium.....	6 @7
Coarse, heavy.....	4 @5
Coarse, small.....	3 @4

Dressed Beef.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.	
Good Native Steers	@10
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9 1/2
Heifers, Good	@ 9 1/4
Cows	@ 9
Hind Quarters, Choice	@11 1/4
Fore Quarters, Choice	@ 8 3/4

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	@ 9
Steer Rounds	@ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	@12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@20
Strip Loins	@ 9 1/4
Strloin Butts	@11 1/2
Shoulder Chops	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	@11 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 7 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	@13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@14
Loins Ends, steer-native	@12
Loins Ends, cow	@10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@10
Hind Shanks	@ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 6
Hearts	@ 4
Tongues	@12
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 6

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8
Light Carcass	@ 9
Good Carcass	@11
Good Saddle	@13
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@40
Plucks	@30
Heads, each	@10

Lamb.	
Medium Caul	@11 1/2
Good Caul	@12
Round Dressed Lamb	@13
Saddle Caul	@13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddle	@14 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@11
Lamb Pies, per pair	@10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@11
Good Sheep	@11 1/2
Medium Saddle	@11
Good Saddle	@12
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@10
Mutton Legs	@11 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	@ 7 1/4
Pork Loins	@10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8
Tenderloins	@22
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 8
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 5 1/2
Tails	@ 4 1/2
Knouts	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 5
Blade Bones	@ 5
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 8
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 8 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 6 1/2
Hams	@ 9
Calas	@ 6
Belilles	@ 9
Shoulders	@ 7

SAUSAGE.	
Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 7 1/2

Frankfurters	@ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 6 1/2
Tongue	@ 9
White Tongue	@ 9
Minced Sausage	@ 8
Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 8 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Sausage	@13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@12 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Farm Sausage	@12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 7 1/2

Summer Sausage.	
Best Summer, H. O., Medium Dry	@18
German Salami, Medium Dry	@15 1/2
Holsteiner	@11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 8
Farmer	@12 1/2
Italian Salami, New	@19
Monarque Cervelat	@16

Sausage in Oil.	
Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50
Bolognas, 1-50	3.50
Bolognas, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$3.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	15.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.50
2, 3 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@13.00
Plate Beef	@12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@11.00
Prime Mess Beef	@11.50
Beef Hams	@ 8
Rump Butts	@ 8
Mess Pork	@13.25
Clear Fat Backs	@16.00
Family Back Pork	@16.00
Bean Pork	@11.75

LARD.	
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@10
Pure lard	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@43
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.	
Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	13 @17

DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 8
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 7 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 6 1/2
Regular Plates	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Short Clears	7 1/2 @ 8
Butts	@ 8
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@10 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@10 1/2
Skinned Hams	@10
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 6 1/2
New York Shoulders, 5@12 lbs., avg.	@ 6 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@17
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@11 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@13
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@12 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 6@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@10 1/2
Dried Beef Sits	@16 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@17 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@16
Regular Rolled Hams	@14 1/2
Smoked Hams	@15 1/2
Boiled Calas	@11 1/2
Cooked Loins	@16 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@11 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@14
Export Rounds	@19
Middles, per set	@40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@22
Hog casings, free of salt	@45
Hog middles, per set	@ 7
Hog bungs, export	@13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 1
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@85
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@80
Imported medium sheep casings	@70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.55@2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	\$2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.70@2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45@2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 20% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@15.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	\$2.50
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	\$2.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton	\$2.50
Long thigh bones, 50 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	\$2.50
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.32@7.75
Prime steam, loose	@7.30
Compound	@ 6 1/2
Leaf	@ 7 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo No. 2	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton	@ 7 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@40
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@47
No. 1 lard oil	@42
No. 2 lard oil	@40
Oleo oil, extra	@11 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@10 1/2
Oleo stock	@ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	@ 85
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@54
Corn oil, loose	@3.90

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	@ 4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	35 @36
P. S. Y., soap grade	35 @35 1/2
Soap, bbls., concen.	62@65 F. A.
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	@ 1.00

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.35 @1.37 1/2
Barrels, ash	.92 1/2 @ .95
Barrels, oak	1.02 1/2 @1.05

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @5
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO

Danvers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINES
LARD OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS, BONE MEAL
GLUTEN, FERTILIZERS, HORNS AND HORNS
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 25.

Cattle sellers have been having their inning during the last week or ten days, and everything has been coming their way. Receipts of cattle have been moderate, and prices have advanced sharply, top cattle selling to-day 70c. per cwt. higher than one week ago; 38 head of fancy Illinois Angus cattle averaging 1,415 lbs., selling to R. Webber, of New York, at \$7.35 per cwt., the highest price reached on the open market since last October. This week's market has been active, buyers getting out early and absorbing the supply of medium to pretty good cattle and the choice grades as soon as they arrived and could be gotten ready to show. Exporters and Eastern order buyers have been buying the most freely, but the local killers were obliged to get in line or go without cattle altogether, and this has been the liveliest cattle market so far this week that we have seen for many days. Foreign markets are higher, and with light receipts expected, and with a continued good demand for Eastern shipment and local slaughter, we expect still higher prices and believe that good to choice cattle will sell higher during the months of April and May than they did at any time last season. From information we receive from different vicinities throughout the West, where at all times there are a large number of cattle on feed, we learn that the proportion of good cattle for April and May is very small compared with former years.

Good to choice butcher cows and heifers have advanced sharply, and prices are 25c. higher than one week ago, straight loads of fancy cows and heifers selling to-day at \$6 per cwt. Medium grades of cows, and canners and cutters slow sale at about steady prices. Good to choice butcher and export bulls higher; heavy bologna bulls steady; light and common bolognas slow sale. Good to choice stockers and feeders in demand at higher prices. Plain feeders and common, light stockers dull, selling about steady. Veal calves 25c. per cwt. lower than last week; good to choice selling mostly at \$5.75 @ 6 per cwt.

The receipts of hogs have been moderate of late, and prices have been steadily advancing; hogs selling to-day 25c. per cwt. higher than one week ago. The shipping demand has been for good hogs averaging 170 to 220 lbs., and about all of the receipts of this class have been taken by speculators and for Eastern butchers. Packers have been bears and did their very best to keep prices from advancing, until to-day the receipts were light, and with a strong demand the packers got in line and wanted hogs at the prices, at an advance of 15c. per cwt. over prices prevailing yesterday. A good clearance was made, all of the hogs sold and going over the scales early. In our opinion, receipts will continue moderate and prices will gradually advance, and we believe good hogs will sell at \$5.50 per cwt. within a short

time. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Light pigs averaging 100 lbs. or less, \$3.90 @ 4; pigs averaging 110 to 120 lbs., \$4.40 @ 4.50; pigs averaging 120 to 130 lbs., \$4.50 @ 4.60; light and light mixed hogs, \$5 @ 5.20; mixed and packers, \$5.10 @ 5.20; butchers, mixed, \$5.15 @ 5.25; choice heavy, \$5.20 @ 5.25; prime light, \$5.20 @ 5.25; choice butchers and shippers, \$5.25 @ 5.30.

The \$8 per cwt. lambs came to us on Monday, and with light receipts of sheep and lambs during the past week, the market has been active and prices have been advancing rapidly, all kinds of good killing stock selling to-day at the highest point of the season, both sheep and lambs advancing 10c. per cwt., two bunches of Colorado woolled lambs selling to-day at \$8.20. We quote prices as follows:

Sheep: Native wethers, good to fancy, \$6.25 @ 7; wethers, fed Western, plain to choice, \$5.50 @ 7; yearlings, plain to fancy, \$6 @ 7.60; mutton ewes, good to fancy, \$5.60 @ 6.50; mutton ewes, poor to fair, \$4.75 @ 5.50; ewes, fed Western, plain to choice, \$4.85 @ 6.50; feeding wethers, poor to choice, \$4.40 @ 5.40; feeding ewes, inferior to choice, \$3.50 @ 4.25; cull ewes, poor to fair, \$3.75 @ 4.40; bucks and stags, poor to choice, \$4 @ 5.50.

Lambs: Native lambs, good to fancy, \$7.25 @ 8.10; native lambs, inferior to fair, \$5.75 @ 7.15; fed Western lambs, poor to choice, \$6 @ 8.20; feeding lambs, poor to choice, \$6.25 @ 7.50. All shorn stock selling 50c. per cwt. below prices quoted for woolled stock.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 27.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 41,400; last week, 31,900; same week last year, 38,300. Steers are 40c. higher; \$7 is frequently paid; top, \$7.15 for loads; odd head at \$7.25. Prices for best steers were a shade easier the last two days; bulk of steers, \$6.15 @ 6.90. Cows and heifers, 20c. higher; good heifers, \$5 @ 6.50; cows, \$3.60 @ 6. Bulls, \$3.50 @ 5.25. Calves are a quarter lower, \$4 @ 6.25. Quarantines, 30c. higher; steers, \$5.25 @ 6.50; cows, \$3.25 @ 5. Stockers and feeders are steady to 15c. higher, \$4 @ 5.90.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 54,500; last week, 58,200; same week last year, 53,300. Small advances first of the week and sensational gains yesterday and to-day ruled in the hog market. The steady decrease in receipts and a heavy demand for fresh pork, together with the rise in provisions, urged buyers into unusual activity. Further closing the gap between lights, mediums and heavies was noted this week. Top to-day, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.35 @ 5.60; light weights up to \$5.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 32,300; last week, 32,200; same week last year, 38,500. Colorado contributed the big end of the offerings; little shorn stock was included. Prices were 15c. higher; opinion favors light receipts ahead. Top lambs, \$8; spring lambs, \$9; yearlings, \$7.25; wethers, \$6.75; ewes, \$6.30; shorn yearlings, \$7.20; ewes, \$6; first Texas wethers of the season, \$6; goats, \$4.75.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 4½ @ 6c.; bulls and stags, 5c.; glue, 3c.; dry flint butcher, 10 @ 13c.; dry salt, 10c.; sheep pelts, 10c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	493	—	—
Armour	4,853	10,432	5,399
Cudahy	2,650	5,700	1,514
Fowler	1,055	—	2,600
Morris	3,914	7,147	5,407
Ruddy	600	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,873	13,276	3,104
Swift	4,789	8,955	6,285

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Mar. 24.

Under the influence of continued small receipts and an increasing demand from all sources the cattle market has scored a sensational advance. Compared with the first of the month prices are fully \$1.00 @ 1.25 higher and the strong undertone to the trade indicates that the high point is not yet reached. Poor to prime beefs sold at a range of \$4.75 @ 6.75 to-day, and there is little doubt but that the \$7.00 mark will be passed before the week is out. Fat heifers sold up to \$5.60 and most of the butcher stock is going around \$3.75 @ 4.75. Supplies are falling far short of the demand and the tone to the market is very strong. Naturally the sharp advance in beef steers has had its effect on the market for stockers and feeders and prices have been firming up steadily right along, the bulk of the business being done around \$4.00 @ 5.00. Heavy steers, suitable for a short feed, are the best sellers, but anything at all useful in this line finds a ready sale.

Hogs, too, have been in very moderate supply and prices have advanced to the high point of the season. Local packers are all keen buyers and the demand apparently increases as the supply gets smaller. Heavy and butcher weight loads still have a shade the best of it in the matter of prices, but the range continues narrow. Now that farmers are getting busy in the fields dealers rather look for smaller runs right along, and still further improvement in the market. There were only 7,200 hogs here to-day and the market was a little stronger. Tops brought \$4.90 as against \$4.65 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the business was around \$4.75 @ 4.85 as against \$4.50 @ 4.60 a week ago.

In the sheep market there has also been a decided advance, and the demand is better than for some time past for good killers. Feeder buyers have also been active and have been paying prices well in line with fat stuff. Shorn stuff is selling at a discount of 50 @ 75c. The following quotations are for woolled stock: Lambs, good to choice, \$7.25 @ 7.90; lambs, fair to good, \$6.90 @ 7.25; good shearing lambs, \$6.60 @ 7.15; yearlings, good to choice light, \$6.65 @ 7.25; yearlings, good to choice heavy, \$6.35 @ 6.75; yearlings, fair to good, \$6.00 @ 6.50; wethers, good to choice, \$6.25 @ 6.75; wethers, fair to good, \$6.00 @ 6.25; ewes, good to choice, \$6.00 @ 6.50; ewes, fair to good, \$5.50 @ 6.00; culls and bucks, \$4.00 @ 5.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 24.

It is becoming more evident every day that the cattle supplies have been pretty closely marketed and that the country is now in for a siege of prices as abnormally high as they were abnormally low during the mid-winter season. Advances have been very rapid and prices are now fully 75c. @ \$1.00 higher than they were a month to six weeks ago. A few right well finished cattle are still arriving and no doubt will be right along, but the supplies of everyday fat beef cattle (just the good kinds), are evidently exceptionally short. The best beefs are now selling around \$6.75 @ 7.00, and the general run of good medium to strong weight steers ranging from \$6.00 @ 6.60; while anything to sell below \$6.00 is now about the same quality that a short time ago was selling around and under \$5.00. The market for all classes of the stock has also been moving up rapidly, and heifers have sold as high as \$5.80, with the bulk of fat cows and heifers ranging from \$4.25 @ 5.00. While all prices for all classes of beef cattle may continue high, there is no doubt that a spread in the range of prices will begin developing soon, as cattle from the more southern sections will soon begin to show the effect of feeding on grass. Along with this higher range of prices for beef cattle, the demand for cattle to go into

C. H. GILLETT & CO.

Strictly Commission Buyers

Cattle, Hogs & Sheep

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

feedlots has begun to pick up and prices are following the fat grades.

Hogs have also been moving upward in prices quite rapidly, due to a sharp curtailment in number arriving. Prices now current are around 30@40c. higher than a week ago and 75c.@\$1.00 higher than a month ago. The volume of hogs arriving at the markets has dropped down to less than normal for the season of the year and advancing prices fail to stimulate any increase in the movement. Bulk of hogs on this market at present are selling around \$4.90@5.05 and the range of prices is notably narrower than a couple of weeks ago. The lightweights are gradually coming into favor, due to the lighter cuts demanded by the fresh pork trade as the weather warms up.

The receipts of sheep and lambs have been very light at this point, and, in fact, have not been heavy at any of the Western markets. Prices have been moving upward, until best lambs are now quotable at \$7.85; yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$6.50, and ewes, \$6.25.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 23, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,838	—	1,754	7,000	17,278
Sixtieth Street	2,400	41	2,029	7,279	—
Fortieth Street	—	—	—	—	10,546
Lehigh Valley	3,897	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	875	—	—	—	—
West Shore R. R.	1,782	—	—	—	—
Scattering	67	147	43	5,100	—

Totals	11,832	108	4,530	29,449	41,924
Totals last week	12,496	121	5,449	29,051	44,721

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Bovie.....	424	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha.....	359	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York.....	—	—	1,000
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Bovie.....	400	—	—
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Minnehaha.....	400	—	—
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Mohawk.....	150	—	—
Un. Dressed Beef Co., Ss. Titian.....	306	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovie.....	—	3,075	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.....	—	1,875	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	—	1,850	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. New York.....	—	1,300	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.....	—	1,750	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	—	1,550	—
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.....	—	950	—
J. Stern & Son, Ss. Minnehaha.....	—	500	—
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Baltic.....	—	975	—

Total exports	2,029	—	15,625
Total exports last week	1,550	679	12,650

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending March 21:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	24,415
Kansas City	17,280
Omaha	10,203
St. Joseph	9,864
Cudahy	493
Sioux City	3,588
Wichita	330
South St. Paul	2,347
Indianapolis	3,339
New York and Jersey City	9,911
Fort Worth	7,054
Detroit	866
Philadelphia	4,543

HOGS.	
Chicago	105,450
Kansas City	59,709
Omaha	54,950
St. Joseph	43,782
Cudahy	10,085
Sioux City	21,176
Ottumwa	10,896
Cedar Rapids	12,901
Wichita	10,900
South St. Paul	18,429
Indianapolis	17,778
New York and Jersey City	41,924
Fort Worth	13,708
Detroit	5,231
Philadelphia	8,856

SHEEP.	
Chicago	33,099
Kansas City	26,739
Omaha	21,304
St. Joseph	7,925
Cudahy	302
Sioux City	244
South St. Paul	3,858
Indianapolis	153
New York and Jersey City	29,449
Fort Worth	1,278
Detroit	2,069
Philadelphia	4,591

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St. Louis	200	3,500	100
Chicago	700	14,000	300
Kansas City	400	4,100	500
Omaha	200	6,900	800
St. Joseph	200	4,500	100

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1908.

Chicago	25,000	45,000	17,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	8,000
Omaha	3,800	4,200	15,000
St. Louis	2,500	3,500	1,700
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	1,100
Sioux City	2,000	2,500	—

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1908.

Chicago	3,500	11,000	13,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	3,500	7,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	7,100	1,600
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,500	—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1908.

Chicago	17,000	25,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,500	10,000	7,000
Omaha	4,200	7,000	10,000

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

Chicago	7,000	20,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,500	11,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	5,000	7,000

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908.

Chicago	2,500	16,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	6,000	5,000
Omaha	1,600	3,500	5,500

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 23, 1908.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	2,029	—	15,625
Boston	3,893	753	8,826
Baltimore	733	—	—
Philadelphia	1,114	—	—
St. John	1,273	—	—

Exports to:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
London	2,773	—	10,295
Liverpool	3,020	753	13,556
Glasgow	786	—	—
Manchester	1,339	—	—
Bristol	782	—	—
Antwerp	352	—	—

Totals to all ports

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 26, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½¢. per lb.; tale at 1½¢@1½¢. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; drums \$1.30 per 100 lbs., barrels, 1½¢. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4½¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88¢@92 per cent. at 5½¢@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5½¢. per lb., and in barrels 6½¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal., and yellow 75¢@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½¢@6½¢. per lb.; saponified red oil, 5½¢@5½¢. per lb.; elaine oil, 42c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut, from 6½¢@6½¢. per lb.; Cochiti cocoanut oil, 8¢@8½¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 40c. per gal.; corn oil, 4.75¢@4.90c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 5½¢. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 5½¢@6c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 7½¢@7½¢. per lb.; house grease, 4¢@4½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4¢@4½¢. per lb.; brown grease, 4½¢@4½¢. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¢@5½¢. per lb.

COST OF MAKING HOG PRODUCT.

The cost of production of the products of the hog varies considerably according to conditions. If the plant makes much English meats, for instance, there is much more lard, hence more tierces are necessary. Also there are the boxes to be considered, and the borax used in shipping. There are incidental expenses, fuel, insurance, ice, labor, rent, salt, etc. Perhaps \$1.50 per hog would roughly cover the cost.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; 15c. higher; \$5.30@5.70.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; 15c. higher; \$5.25@5.55.

OMAHA.—Not received.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; higher; \$5.55@5.75.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 10¢ higher; \$5.50@6.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; higher; \$5.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 4,000.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.15@8.20; city steam, \$7.87½@8; refined, Continent, tcs, \$8.65; do., South America, tcs., \$9.25; kegs at \$10.50; compound, \$6.75.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 27.—Beef, extra India mess, 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 67s. 6d.; shoulders, 31s.; hams, short clear, 40s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 39s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 38s. 6d.; long clear, 28¢@24 lbs., 40s.; do., 35¢@40 lbs., 39s.; backs, 38s. 6d.; bellies, 40s. Tallow, 26s. 9d. Turpentine, 40s. Rosin, common, 9s. 7½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 39s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 41s. Cheese, white Canadian, 63s.; do., colored, 64s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 41½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 7½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April, 39s. 4½d.; Calcutta, April and June, 43s. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 69-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil and neutral lard business during the week under review has been extremely quiet in all the European markets, but the killing of cattle all over the country is considerably restricted on account of the very high price of cattle and hence the production of oleo oil at the present time is considerably curtailed. The unsold stocks of extra oleo with the packers are extremely small, and many packers are booked ahead for their extra oil for sixty days to come. The offerings of oleo oil are hence not abundant and, from our point of view, oleo oil ought to rule at good figures for extras. The demand for the lower grades of oleo is very slack and stocks of same are accumulating. The European position at this time of writing is not so favorable, in view of the fact that markets for butter out there are declining fast.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products markets are again strong and moderately higher. There is now some commission house buying. The reduced hog receipts and higher prices for the hogs favor the products markets.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened about steady on early months and firm on late months; quiet trading. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow, March, 38¢@39c.; April, 38½¢@39c.; May, 39¼¢@39½¢; July, 40¼¢@40½¢; September, 40¼¢@41½¢; October, 37¼¢@39c.; sale of 100 bbls. May at 39½¢. Immediately after the "call" dull and unchanged.

Tallow.

The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhd., in New York were made for the week, first at 5½¢, afterwards at 5½¢ and 5½¢, chiefly beginning with Thursday at 5½¢. Market now steady at 5½¢. for city, hhd., as the basis of the sale the day before.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 8½¢. in New York, at which sales of 150,000 pounds. In Chicago sales of 500,000 pounds at 8c., closing 8½¢. asked.

Retail Section

LOCAL INSPECTION WORKING WELL.

Local meat inspection in Pennsylvania is working to perfection, according to reports received. Two towns, Allentown and Reading, have reported to the Pennsylvania meat inspection service that a second inspection showed that the thirty odd retail shops that were notified to clean up their premises on the first inspection are now in the strictest sanitary condition and are going to keep so.

INSPECTION RULES CONFUSING.

The butchers of Austin, Tex., have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the city inspection service that is to be installed, but they are still asking for a clearer interpretation of the rules. One confusing rule which the butchers want straightened out is the delay caused in slaughtering operations by the requirement that the inspector shall be at a dozen places at the same time. There are several other matters equally incoherent and the butchers will meet with the sanitary committee when the ordinance is brought up for attention.

TO STOP CREDIT ABUSE.

Owing to the frequent abuse of the credit system by customers, the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of St. Paul, Minn., has decided to put into effect on or about April 1st a comprehensive credit and reporting system. This action was taken at the meeting last week, when a resolution was adopted establishing a rule to go into effect on that date requiring prompt payment from credit customers, those paid by the week to pay their bills weekly, those paid twice a month to pay their bills at such time, and those paid by the month to make payments monthly. Credit in no case is to exceed the limit of thirty days.

BUTCHER REFUSES TO SELL.

A Chenango county, N. Y., citizen, finding himself in estranged relations with his butcher, has applied to the up-state Public Service Commission for a righting of his alleged difficulties. In a letter sent to the commission, the citizen complains that a dealer in meats in his town refuses to sell him meat, although he is a bona fide customer and has the cash to pay for all he buys. He wants to know if the meat dealer cannot be compelled to sell or have his market closed for refusal to do so. It is not stated what the Public Service Commission had to say in reply, or whether they consider their functions under the law to include dictation to a butcher as to whom he shall have for customers!

GROCERS MUST KEEP CLEAN.

The local inspectors of Clinton, Mass., have instituted a vigorous campaign against meat peddlers and those grocers who carry meat as a side issue. The inspectors were led to make the move because of the fact that an inspector of the State Board of Health, on a recent visit to Clinton, condemned as unsanitary a number of the stores. The

regularly established markets were found to be all right, but complaint was offered against some of the stores where meat was sold as a side line. He reported that the blocks where the meat was out were in close proximity to oil barrels and tanks, and apparently no effort was made to keep the meat clean. Hence the activity of the local inspectors to shut down on any further abuse.

PAYING DEBTS PROMPTLY.

There is a class of merchants who are greatly hindering the return of normal business conditions by lying down on their current obligations, says the Grocery World.

They argue that the creditor knows money is scarce and payments slow, and therefore, will be lenient when they plead the general condition. Men of this class are taking advantage of the general depression to give themselves time which in many cases they do not need, and are thus doing much to make the condition—to their own detriment—permanent.

This is not only unfair; it is suicidal. No man stands alone in the business world; we are all bricks, placed on end side by side. Knock one over and it mows the line down. That is why the man who by his own act helps to keep his creditor in a hole is sowing a harvest which he himself will have to eat of. He may only get a mouthful; but he will get something.

More, the man who takes a single day longer than he needs to take to pay his bills is doing as he would not be done by. It makes no difference whether the creditor, under stress, is willing to wait or not; the obligation to pay promptly is still present.

DAVENPORT MEAT CUTTERS ELECT.

The Davenport, Ia., branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fred Pries; vice-president, August Brix; recording secretary, William Ritze; secretary, J. L. Kosgard; treasurer, Gus Vunsen; trustees, Charles Carlson and August Brix; guard, Fred Schroeder; guide, Henry Riecke.

CINCINNATI WORKMEN ELECT.

The Butcher Workmen's Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, have elected the following new officers: President, John Miller; vice-president, George Kaiser; treasurer, Joseph Alberts; corresponding secretary, Otto Rosian; financial secretary, Fred Huber; guard, O. Schneider; guide, John Shanahan; trustees, Gus Newman, J. McGranahan, William Huber.

SIX ROBBERIES IN SIX WEEKS.

Mount Vernon, Ill., reports six butcher shops robbed during the past six weeks. The last victim was G. W. Gorn, who not only was robbed of his entire stock of meat, but also had his shop set fire to and burned.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of J. S. Berger & Brothers at 1045 Park avenue, New York City, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of R. O. Park at Harrisburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Louis Meyer, a retired butcher of Newark, N. J., died at his home on March 24 of heart disease.

Robinson Brothers, dealers in provisions and groceries at Lynn, Mass., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,804 and assets, \$1,095.

The meat market of B. Zemelsky at Stony Creek, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

George Herman's meat market at Carrington, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The grocery and meat market of William Hasty at Gates, N. C., has been destroyed by fire.

A. A. Schmitt will erect an addition to his meat market at Topeka, Kan.

J. Wilson's meat market at Fulton, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

Wilcox & Coe Brothers have succeeded to the meat market of Coe Brothers at Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

McReynolds & Cook have engaged in the meat business at Ponca City, Okla.

Sim. Elliot has sold out his meat business at Lawrence, Kan., to Johns Brothers.

G. J. Lanigan, a butcher of Pittsburg, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy placing his liabilities at \$7,515.65 and assets at \$300.

Clark Curtis & Son have opened a new meat market at Greenwich, N. Y.

The Hussey Brothers Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to deal in meats, poultry, etc. Edward J. Hussey and Zara Hussey, of 46 Niagara street, and W. R. Daniels, of 89 Putnam street, are the incorporators.

Henry Westlake is about to erect a new meat market at Murdock, Neb.

Napoleon Landry, who has been engaged in the meat business at Iron River, Wis., has sold out and moved to Proctor, Minn.

W. E. Norris is opening a new meat market at Asotin, Wash.

The Williams Avenue Grocery and Meat Company has opened for business at Portland, Ore.

F. Kruger has succeeded Sullivan & Kruger in the grocery and meat business at Portland, Ore.

Higginbotham & Bruce are opening a meat market at Echo, Ore.

J. H. Smith has sold out his butcher shop at Elgin, Ore., to Wm. Wiggins.

H. I. Jacobson has purchased the meat market of W. W. Hopkins at Olympia, Wash.

E. B. Conant has sold out his meat market at Tacoma, Wash., to Mr. Phelps.

A. Mathes has opened a butcher shop at Hoquiam, Wash.

Chamberlain & Long have purchased the meat market of Linden & Posz at Independence, Ore.

The butcher shop of Jack Andrews at Thornton, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

A Wonderful Increase

In this time of uncertain business conditions, when many manufacturers are having difficulty in marketing their goods, we point with pride to the magnificent record of sales of

DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

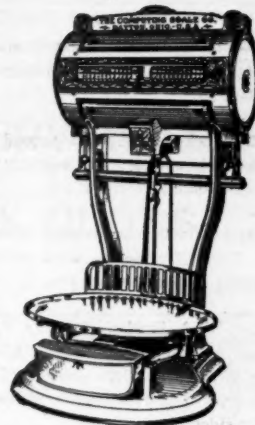
The subject of "**Saving Profits**" comes closer to the heart and pocketbook of the retail merchant when trade is dull, than when prosperity is at its highest. Merchandise is sold at a good margin and in smaller quantities, but the average of loss in the use of old style scales does not decrease in proportion. Merchants are studying this subject as they never did before, and this accounts for the fact that **January, 1908**, shows

40 PER CENT GAIN

over January, 1907. Merchants are not buying our scales for fun; they are installing them to save money. **A MONEYWEIGHT SCALE** is a **guarantee** of protection to both merchant and customer. No other scale has reached the high degree of accuracy and sensitiveness.

Don't overlook the fact that we have an attractive exchange proposition whereby a user of a computing scale of any make can bring his equipment up-to-date.

Our agent is frequently near your place of business, and if you will drop us a card we will have him call and show this scale on your counter.



This new low platform No. 140
DAYTON Scale.

Date.....
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,
Chicago.
Next time one of your men is around this
way, I would be glad to have your No. 140
Scale explained to me.
This does not place me under obligation
to purchase.
NAME
STREET and NO.....
TOWN
STATE

Moneyweight Scale Co.

27 State St.,

CHICAGO

The
Computing Scale
Company
DAYTON OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS SINCE FOUNDED 1891

Fred Voight has suffered a complete fire loss in his meat market at Grant, Mich.

George Rumold is going to dispose of his meat market at Tampa, Kan.

Frank Davis has purchased the O. B. Ticknor meat market at Lyons, Kan.

Keswater Bros. will open a new meat market at Wynnewood, Okla.

The firm of Henry Snyder & Sons, 602 West Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., have been selling live poultry in carload lots since last September, and reports show this concern is progressing very rapidly.

William A. Reid, No. 1114 Jackson street, Scranton, Pa., has been established twelve years. His shop is one of the most attractive places on the West Side. He is very popular and is adding to his long list of customers.

Joseph A. Moore, No. 1621 Jackson street, Scranton, Pa., has been at the old stand for ten years, and reports are current that he is contemplating adding another wagon to take care of his rapidly increasing business.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

TO KEEP PORK LOINS.

Fork loins should be wrapped in parchment paper as soon as cut and placed in cold storage at once on racks in single layers. Expose to warm air as little as possible and handle as little as possible. Ship in well-chilled cars and they will keep in fine condition for a surprising length of time.

SCRANTON FIRM OPENS NEW STORE.

The Rockaway Oyster and Fish House, Scranton, Pa., have enlarged their business by opening up another store at No. 116 Penn avenue, in conjunction with their store at 118 Franklin avenue. New fixtures have been installed at a cost of \$5,000. They are now ready to quote live poultry in carload lots.

Established 1868
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Sausage Casings
447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

BECHSTEIN & CO. Importers and Cleaners of
SAUSAGE CASINGS
CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street NEW YORK: 50 Water Street
LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street Telephone No. 1251 Broad

ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY
SAUSAGE CASINGS
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES
131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

JAMES HEDGES CO., Incorporated
ESTABLISHED 1874
Dealers in Importers of
DRESSED HOG ENGLISH SHEEP
BLADDERS CASINGS
4717 Bishop Street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Russian Sheep Casings
EXPORTERS
HABERKORN BROS.
SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29
Hamburg, Germany
Importers of All Kinds of
American Sausage Casings

New York Section

Joseph Weiner's delicatessen shop at No. 223 West 116th street, was damaged by fire last week.

The market of J. S. Berger & Bros. at No. 1045 Park avenue, was slightly damaged by fire on Monday.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 21 averaged 8.38 cents per pound.

The West Harlem Poultry Company has opened its new house on Manhattan street, close to West Harlem market. The company is incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

President George Dressler, of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, has been on a short Southern recreation trip with Mrs. Dressler. They visited Virginia Beach and Old Point Comfort.

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company and chief owner of the Morris packing enterprises, sailed from New York on Wednesday on the Adriatic, accompanied by his family, for a two-months tour abroad.

Fred Lesser, the big East Side fat merchant, celebrated his 40th birthday last week with a dinner to his employees and friends. He was the recipient of a number of handsome remembrances, including a big floral piece from those in his employ.

Gomprecht's Diamond Brand Provision Co. has been incorporated in New York, to deal in provisions, meats and articles of food; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Gustav Gomprecht, Martin Gomprecht, Harry C. Gomprecht, No. 16 East 96th street, New York.

Leonard S. Briggs, managing partner of the Hutwelker Provision Co., of Brooklyn, and a leader in Wallabout market affairs, recently celebrated his silver wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs entertained a large party of friends at their home and were the recipients of many handsome gifts.

David Steigerwald, who conducts a retail business on 3rd avenue near 88th street, has bought the market of Julius Levy on 8th avenue, near 112th street, and will operate it under the name of the David Steigerwald Company. He has remodelled the new place handsomely and had a big opening last Friday and Saturday.

MEAT PRICES ARE HIGH.

The past week has seen the jump in beef prices which the local trade has been expecting, and which has been due but delayed for some weeks. Cattle receipts throughout the West have been getting lighter and prices have been on the upward road, but the market for the dressed product somehow did not follow the live market as the trade thought it should. It was like pulling teeth to get good beef

above 9 cents. After that point was passed the rise was rapid, and it was easier to get 10½ cents this week than 8½ cents a fortnight ago.

The daily newspapers began their usual discussion of high beef prices this week, and the publicity was not objected to by the trade, since it helped to educate the public to the situation. There was the usual talk of "boosting prices" by the big packers, but the trade knew the facts to be that native beef had not sold at anywhere near a fair comparison with the cost of the live cattle. This week there was hardly anything but native beef in the market, and the wholesalers generally made 10½ cents the rock bottom for good stuff. There was a little Texas beef in the market, but butchers preferred to pay 11 cents for native stuff, or said they did, rather than the price asked for the grass cattle.

Small stock—that is, sheep and lambs—were even higher proportionately, than beef. Lambs sold at 9 cents alive in Buffalo during the week, and yearling stuff at that. It was not surprising that city slaughterers asked 16 cents for what they killed, and that trade was very light. Calves were cheap, however, and the butchers pushed veal for all they knew how. Even pork was higher, owing to lighter runs of hogs and general sympathy with the other markets.

PURE FOOD SHOW OPENS.

The Pure Food Exposition, held under the auspices of the Retail Grocers' Union, opened at the Lenox Lyceum, 59th street and Madison avenue, on Thursday evening. Among the exhibitors was Rohe & Brother with a fine display of "Purity" lard and "Regal" hams and bacons. The booth was artistically decorated and was in charge of M. J. O'Brien, who was assisted by a demonstrator.

Louis Meyer, of Brooklyn, exhibited samples of his sliced smoked beef. The Lyceum was attractively decorated in white and yellow bunting and a large crowd was present at the opening. The exposition will continue for four weeks. It is under the direction of L. J. Callanan, the Vesey street grocer, who deserves great credit for the artistic and successful results obtained.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 21, 1908, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 42,575 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,455 lbs.; the Bronx, 60 lbs.; Queens, 1,050 lbs.; total, 53,140 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 6,850 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 6,875 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 1,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,811 lbs.; the Bronx, 150 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs. total, 3,791 lbs.

Every week there is something of practical working value to someone in the trade to be found on page 20 of The National Provisioner.

CHANGE IN CUDAHY MANAGEMENT.

The trade was somewhat surprised this week to learn of the resignation of L. M. Christian as general manager of the Cudahy Packing Company's Eastern district. Mr. Christian has been for nine years in charge of the territory which has New York as a center, and which includes Pittsburg, Philadelphia and a portion of the South. He leaves the Cudahy employ on April 1. His future plans are not yet divulged.

Mr. Christian's place is taken in New York by Patrick L. Hughes, manager of the New England territory for the Cudahy Company. It is understood that the two districts will be combined, with Mr. Hughes in charge of both. He is not a stranger to New York, as he was the company's first general representative here about 11 years ago, and made many friends, all of whom he has kept. Mr. Hughes will have his office in New York, though continuing to manage the Boston territory.

DEATH OF DAVID SHANNON.

The local trade was shocked late last week to get the news of the death of David Shannon, the West Side small-stock slaughterer, and one of the pioneers of the New York trade. Mr. Shannon died suddenly on Saturday at St. Elizabeth's hospital of peritonitis. He was taken ill on Wednesday and as he had apparently been in the best of health his friends did not worry. He underwent an operation at the hospital, from which he was not able to rally.

David Shannon was born in County Cork, Ireland, 64 years ago and came to the United States when about 15 years of age. He began as a butcher boy, learned the trade from the bottom up and went into business for himself. He built up one of the best businesses in the city, and his abattoir and coolers on West 40th street have been one of the centers of the small-stock trade for many years. He was very successful in getting and holding trade, and his reputation, both as a business man and as a slaughterer, was of the highest character.

The funeral took place on Tuesday from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st street and Broadway, and was very largely attended by the local trade and prominent New York business men. He leaves three sons, James, Joseph and George, who will continue the business.

NET WEIGHT LAW FOR NEW YORK.

Concealed in an apparently innocent bill introduced at Albany at the present session of the legislature by Assemblyman Filley, of Rochester, ostensibly prescribing the usual regulations for weights and measures, is a section which is of the greatest importance to the meat trade, both wholesale and retail. It provides that every commodity, not sold by weight or measure, put up in a package or container of any kind shall have the net weight of the contents marked on the package or container.

In other states this proposition has been

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

openly advocated in bills introduced for the purpose. Evidently the attempt was made in New York state to get it through by the "gum shoe" route. The official title of the act is "An act to amend the domestic commerce law in relation to standards of weights and measures, duties of State superintendents and assistants, boards of supervisors and other boards and bodies, and local sealers; fixing compensation, weighing and measuring certain commodities and providing penalties."

But hidden away, down in the latter end of the body of the act, someone has discovered the following amendment: "Commodities in Containers.—Any commodity whatsoever except stationery not sold by weight or measure put up or sold or intended to be sold with a container shall have the net quantity of the commodity so contained plainly marked, branded or otherwise affixed on the outside of the container in terms of weights or measures."

In other words, this seemingly innocent piece of legislation would read into the laws of New York all the force of the regulations which are known in many states as the "weight of the package" laws, a subject which is of vital importance in the trade. Such laws have been enacted in several states, notably Nebraska and California, and afterward pronounced by the courts unconstitutional.

In fact, only one such law now stands, and that is in North Dakota. The trade claims that it is impracticable and that Congress, after going over the whole question and enacting the pure food law, specifically omitted such a provision.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.
Aronoff, A., 165 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
Breisacher, C., 762 10th ave.; J. Levy & Co.
Berg, F., 608 E. 9th.; H. Brand.
Braunstein, M., 59 Willett; F. Lesser.
Cohn, L., 46 W. 117th; J. Levy & Co.
Contario, G., 324 E. 24th; F. Lesser.
Davidson, R., 51-53 W. 132d; H. Brand.
Drukker, S., 237 Eldridge; F. Lesser.
Fisco, D., 125 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Ferraro, D., 228 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Fazin, J., 416 E. 74th; H. Brand.
Gelbman, M., 732 E. 152d; Darling & Co.
Hoffman, H., 74 E. 115th; J. Levy.
Katz, F., 334 E. 78th; H. Brand.
Klein, H., 702 E. 161st; H. Brand.
Katz, M., 75 E. 118th; J. Levy & Co.
Kraff, J., 238 E. 116th; H. Brand.
Kallenberg, J., 192 Ave. B; J. Levy & Co.
Levine, A., 62 E. 98th; J. Levy.
Lamiano, C., 103 Macdougall; H. Brand.
Longman, J., 217 E. 121st; H. Brand.

Liebman, J., 948 1st ave.; H. Brand.
Napoli, N., 422 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Rois & Oransky, 127 Pitt; J. Levy & Co.
Reitman & Cuellman, 209 E. 7th; H. Brand.
Reich, A., 166 Suffolk; F. Lesser.
Siedenberg, S., 204 E. Houston; J. Levy & Co.
Seiden, J., 234 E. 103d; J. Levy & Co.
Spiegel, I., 719 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Weinstein, S., 325 E. 5th; H. Brand.
Wolk, J., 1775 3d ave.; J. Levy & Co.
Warschowsky, L., 1332 Park ave.; J. Levy & Co.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Burzu, M., 32 Gouverneur; A. Miller.
Davidson, S., 51-53 W. 132d; R. Davidson.
Fleishman, S., 21-25 Grace ave.; J. Haft.
Levey, J., 2074 8th ave.; Steigerwald & Froelich.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Binder, Israel, Elm st.; Levey Bros.
Berman, Louis, 24 Dumont ave.; Levy Bros.
Caimi & Cavaretta, 188 Johnson ave.; Jacob Selner.
Feinberg, Alex., 849 Bedford ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Gordinsky, Joe, 406 Stone ave.; Levy Bros.
Goverman, Charlie, 402 Howard ave.; Levy Bros.
Gelbwaks, Joseph, 31 Meserole; Joseph Rosenberg.
Genco, Nicolò, 194 Johnson; Giuseppe Gloriosio.
Klein, Abraham, 1658 Prospect pl.; Levy Bros.
Katz, Sam, 80 S. 1st; Joseph Rosenberg.
Lerner, Aaron, 279 Division ave.; Levy Bros.
Liverman, Louis, 566 Wallabout; Julius Levy.
Mauer, John A., Lawrence ave. and 1st st.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Napolin, Jacob, 232 Reid ave.; Gustave Selner.
Pestoloff, Isaae, 1873 Prospect pl.; Levy Bros.
Raden, Abraham, 352 Bedford ave.; Levy Bros.
Roth, Julius, 36 Siegel; Julius Levy.
Schub, Jacob, 323 Bedford ave.; Levy Bros.
Steingart, Leo, 1693 St. John's pl.; Levy Bros.
Steinberg, Sam, 344 Miller ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.
Scheffe, Louis E., 67 Irving ave.; John Henigan, Jr.
Silberman, Sam, 240 Osborne; Jos. Rosenberg.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Altman, Marus, 205-207 S. 3d; Samuel Sitemer.
Beissig, Louis, 67 Irving ave.; Louis E. Scheffe.
Gunther, Johanna, Lawrence ave., near 1st; John Mauer.
Strauss, Julius, 227 Hoyt; Ike Strauss.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bayajian & Pakrat, 406 W. 16th; A. N. Mardinian.

Dettmer, A. G., 351 W. 43d; D. Willinghorst.
Fraterrigo, F., 432 E. 11th; A. Barcia.
Feinberg, J., 2417 7th ave.; P. Kutyn.
Le Barton Hotel Co., 308-310 W. 58th; F. W. Evers.
Medallion Hotel Co., 384 6th ave.; H. Kroger & Co.
Plattek, H., 129 Clinton; S. Shapanka.
Rosenberg, H., 275-279 E. 3rd; Berman & Son.
Shushein, S., 1096 2d ave.; A. Wahtel.
Sknvauek, V., 330 E. 54th; A. Sknvauek.
Scherer, A., 733 Tremont; A. Saitta.
Tobock, H., 305 E. 102d; I. Cohen.
Berger, B., 417 Broadway; W. Cohen.
Connelly, K., 24 E. 42d; G. B. Hutchings.
Gutman & Lebowitz, 50 E. Houston; Levin Bros.
Hadley, E. T., 19-20 Central Park West; J. B. Strahl.
Jones & Welsh, 526 6th ave.; J. S. Bailey & Co.
Mercantile Lunch Co., 171 Broadway; E. J. Reiser & Co.
Mirsky, Kaplan & Kovansky, 663 6th ave.; E. Flayer.
Pogada, M., 349 E. 23d; P. Wechler.
Richman, J., 484 6th ave.; P. Wechsaler.
Stern, D. & M., 22 Beaver; M. Garfinkel.
Seller, B., 1556 2d ave.; E. Ornstein.
Toi, Y. Y., 705 6th ave.; Stamoulos & Acucropoulos.
Thatt, H., 41 E. 4th; S. Levin.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Barkan, M., 310 E. 103d; H. Silver.
Dudley, A. E., 315 Lenox ave.; K. Dudley.
Gibson, J., 57 Maiden Lane; S. S. Terry.
Hollander, A., 4-6 Stuyvesant; G. Foereste.
Lenzi, H., 442 E. 78th; M. Bonanno.
Mazzucca, G., 2119 1st ave.; P. C. Mazzucca.
Moran, T., 436 W. 26th; Hamilton & Bailey.
Santamarina, M., 94 W. Houston; F. Traveasa.
Springer, W. E., 244 W. 14th; S. L. Terhune.
Stolow, A. & E., 180 Henry; A. Levitas.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Chouset, Elisa, 178 7th ave.; Chas. H. & J. S. Levin.
Delfino, Saverio, 101 Columbia; Crescenzo Garafolo.
Boneto, Victor, 67 Jay; Hyman Halprin.
Braunstein, Philip, and Samuel Hammer, 182-184 Plymouth; Hyman Halprin.
Chames, Athen, 109 Hamilton ave.; Jaboc Holbren.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Jonnopoulos, T., 4809 5th ave.; John Lagadmos.
Giudice, Ciro, 168 Hamburg ave.; Emanuele Tortora.
Sutter, John A., Sr. and Jr., Sheepshead Bay; Forrest E. Trimm.
Tollerud, Harry H., 4502 4th ave.; And. Nielsen.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.00@6.45
Poor to fair native steers	4.10@5.50
Oxen and stags	3.00@5.35
Bulls and dry cows	1.60@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.10@6.20

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.	\$7.75@8.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	6.25@7.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	4.00@6.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.00@4.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	\$8.25@9.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	7.00@8.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@6.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	6.90@6.75
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	4.50@5.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	3.00@4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 6.10
Hogs, medium	@ 6.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6.25@ 6.30
Pigs	@ 6.50
Hough	5.10@ 5.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@11
Choice native light	@10½
Common to fair native	@10

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@11
Choice native light	@10½
Native, common to fair	@10½
Choice, Western, heavy	@10½
Choice, Western, light	@10
Common to fair Texas	8½@ 9
Good to choice heifers	9½@10
Common to fair heifers	9 @ 9½
Choice cows	9 @ 9½
Common to fair cows	8½@ 9
Common to fair oxen and stags	8 @ 8½
Fleshy bologna bulls	@ 7½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 18c. per lb.; No. 2, 11@12c. per lb.;	
No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14@14½c. per lb.;	
No. 2, 13@13½c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1	
chucks, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 3	
chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10½c. per lb.;	
No. 2, 9½@10c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@12
Western calves	@11½
Western calves, fair to good	@11
Western calves, common	8 @ 9½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@ 8½
Hogs, heavy	7½@ 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7½@ 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@15½
Spring lambs, good	14½@15
Yearling lambs	12½@13½
Sheep, choice	@14½
Sheep, medium to good	12½@13½
Sheep, culls	11½@12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.	@11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.	@11
Smoked hams, heavy	@11
Smoked Picnics, light	7 @ 7½
Smoked Picnics, heavy	7 @ 7½
Smoked shoulders	7 @ 7½
Smoked bacon, boneless	11
Smoked bacon (rib in)	11½@12
Dried beef sets	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	13½@15
Pickled hams, heavy	10 @ 11

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs., cut	@ 72.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs., cut	@ 52.50
per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 51.00
Horns, per ton	@ 81.00
Thigh bones, avg. 50@65 lbs., cut, per	@ 90.00
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 200.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first	@ 200.00
quality, per ton	@ 200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	65 @70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	40 @55c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	6 @ 6c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @12c. a piece
Holla, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	11
Fresh pork loins, Western	10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3¼
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4¼
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@50
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls.,	
per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@16
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef, rounds, per lb.	@ 2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@ 5¼
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@38
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 6¼
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a	@ 5¼
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a	2¼@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	12½	14½
Pepper, Sing., black	9	10½
Pepper, Penang, white	11½	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar	11	14
Pepper, shot	10	10
Allspice	7½	10
Coriander	13½	5
Cloves	13	16
Mace	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4¼@ 4¼
Refined—Granulated	5 @ 5¼
Crystals	5¼@ 5¼
Powdered	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .16
No. 2 skins	@ .14
No. 3 or branded	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .14
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .12
No. 1, 12½-14	@1.05
No. 2, 12½-14	@1.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18	@1.80
No. 2, kips, 14-18	@1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips	@1.45
No. 2, B. M. kips	@1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.10
Branded skins	@ 2.00
Branded kips	@1.30
Heavy branded kips	@1.50
Ticky skins	@ .10
Ticky kips	@1.25
Heavy ticky kips	@1.50
No. 3 skins	@ .07

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Young hens, average best	@17
Good to prime	@16
Poor, thin	@14
Western old hens, prime	@16
Western old hens, prime	@15
Western, old, fair to good	@13
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	@40
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	@35
Penn., poorer grades	@17
Spring Chickens—Roasting—	
Philadelphia, fancy	@20
Philadelphia, medium grades	@17
Penn., fancy	@15
Penn., poorer grades	@13
Fowls—	
Western, dry-picked, selected, 12 to box	@14½
Western, dry-picked, fancy, large boxes	@14
and bbls.	@13
Western, dry-picked, poor	@11
Western, scalded, choice	@14
Western, scalded, poor to medium	@13

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked	@10½
Scalded	@10½
Ducks—Western, poor to fair	8 @10
Geese—Western, poor to fair	8 @10
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	3.75@4.00
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.50
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.25
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	2.25@2.50
White, 6@6½ lbs. to doz., per doz.	@1.75
Mixed, per doz.	1.50@2.00
Dark, per doz.	@1.25
Culls, per doz.	50@ .60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1	@15
Toms, No. 1	@20
No. 2	@14
Old toms, No. 1	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked	@23
Dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. avg. to pair, No. 1	@22
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked,	
fancy	@20
Dry-picked, soft-meat, fancy	@18
Dry-picked, average No. 1	@16½
Scalded, No. 1	@15½
Chickens, No. 2	@13
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1	13½@14
No. 2	@12
Ducks—No. 1	@16
No. 2	@12½
Geese—No. 1	@13
No. 2	@10

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.	@12
Fowls, per lb.	@14½
Roosters, per lb.	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	@14
Ducks, Western, per lb.	@15
Geese, Western, per lb.	@ 9
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair	@50
Pigeons, per pair	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, N. Y.	@ 2.45
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine,	
c. l. f. New York	@2.05½
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia	@ 2.05
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago	2.00 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered New York	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, delivered New York	—@—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.	@3.07½
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	1.50 @ 1.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,340 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.	1.25 @ 1.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.05 @ 1.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment	1.80 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less	
than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per	
lb. basis 48 p. c.	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80	
p. c.)	2.15½ @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones,
Casings, Fertilizer Material,
Arachide

